THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For MARCH 1802.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. H.'s Ode to Spring has completely puzzled us; and we are, as yet, quite uncertain whether it is intended for verſe or proſe, or both, or neither.

W. G.'s Sonnet, in alluſion to a paſſage in Stuart's Life of Dr Robertſon, will appear in our next.

We regret that we did not receive Mrs Barbara Sprightly's Epiſtle on Female Eloquence in ſufficient time to be inſerted in this Number, eſpecially as ſhe is afraid of being anticipated by Mr Sprightly. We have not hitherto heard from that gentleman; but we beg leave to aſſure Mrs Sprightly, that ſhe ſhall have the precedence due to a Lady.

The Adventures of a Wig are received, and will be inſerted in our next Number. The reflections of the Wig are often, we doubt not, as ſagacious as thoſe of many a head which it adorned.

The continuation of the Remarks on the Life and Character of Burns are received, and will be inſerted in our next.

The Ode to Dullneſs ſeems to have been inſpired by the Goddeſs herſelf.

The Lay of Popiſh Times is received, and will appear in our next.

John de Fordun's humorous *Nota bene* is alſo received; but, although we heartily approve of his ſentiments, we have ſome doubts about the propriety of combating, in public, ſuch illiberal ſcribblers as the Writers of the Characters in queſtion.

Thoſe of our obliging Correſpondents who have favoured us with periodical papers are requeſted to forward the reſt as ſoon as poſſible, it being neceſſary, for the uniformity of our work, that theſe ſhould be regular.

Several Poetical favours have been received, and are under conſideration.

Intelligence relative to the State of the Fine Arts in Scotland is reſpectfully requeſted.

GEORGE LESLEY OF MONYMUSK
or
Frere Archange of the Order of St Francis
In the Dress of his Fraternity
Engraved from a rare wooden Cut

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For MARCH 1802.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GEORGE LESLEY OF MONYMUSK;

OR OF

FATHER ARCHANGEL OF ABERDEEN,

A Scots Capuchin Monk, and Apoſtolical Miſſionary in the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THE ſpirit of falſe devotion, otherwiſe called ſuperſtition, has often produced as notable effects on the human mind, as any principle whatever. The obſtinacy with which it affects the underſtanding, the violence of its dictates the intolerance of its character, are curious facts to one who conſiders the precarious ſtate of human reaſon, ſo weak and fallible as to miſtake a long courſe of ridiculous error, for the path of tranſcendant virtue.

AT this enlightened period, when we read the legends of the Romiſh church, and the extravagant fables of the religious faith of our anceſtors, we are apt to ſuppoſe, that men, who wrote or believed ſuch abſurdities, were deficient in intellect, or devoid of honeſty. We forget that the authors of thoſe wonderful works, were the literati of the day, and perhaps inferior, in natural abilities, to none of our modern philoſophers. Inſtead, therefore, of deſpiſing the talents of a man, who walked all his life in darkneſs, with as much pleaſure as others walk in light, we may learn the important precept, to examine our own purſuits; for many of the celebrated names of the 18th century, will appear as contemptible to poſterity, as that of Father Archangel of Monymuſk.

IN the dark ages, when a holy man had finiſhed his courſe, his actions were collected by ſome pious churchman, who, after embelliſhing the ſtory with much of the marvellous and ſuper-human, gave it to the world for its benefit and inſtruction. As the book was always reviſed by the Holy See, it ſometimes procured canonization to the hero of the legend. The volume from which we deſign to inſtruct our readers, is of this deſcription, be-

ing written by a high dignitary of the Romiſh church.

John Benedict Rinuccini, Archbiſhop and Prince of Fermo, and Nuncio of his holineſs the Pope in Ireland, was the compiler of the wonderful life of George Leſley of Monymuſk. If his narration was intended to ſtrengthen the cauſe of piety, it was certainly on the plan of the *pious frauds*; for the hiſtorian ſhows ſo little acquaintance with Scotiſh topography and manners, that it may be doubted if a ſingle unſophiſticated fact can be found in the whole volume. It is a wild apocryphal romance, written in a high tone, with many wiſe reflections. That the public may reap the benefits of his extraordinary labours, we propoſe to abridge this valuable work, in the excellent words of the author.

Often (ſays that pious hiſtorian) the liveliеſt lights ſpring up in the lands moſt remote from the ſun; and under the coldneſs of the Pole, are often kindled the flames of a moſt ardent charity. In the age in which we live, [the 17th century] Scotland has felt the effects of the truth which I proclaim; and theſe effects, being the produce of a divine light, ſhould not be buried in the obſcurity of darkneſs. I will reſcue this treaſure from the abyſs of oblivion, and publiſh it to the world as an example of the marvellous ſucceſs of grace. The life of a *religieux* admits of no ſtatues of braſs or ſtone; it requires only a ſtatue in memory, and in the imitation of poſterity. This, then, I will raiſe, with my pen only; and already my heart bounds with joy, that there ſhall be read on its forehead, the duty of friendſhip, joined with the image of truth.

In that place where Scotland is divided by many mountains, on the coaſt of the German ocean, is ſituated the town of Aberdeen, which derives its name from a *little river*, commonly called *Dona*. In that city lived James Count Leſley, and Jean Wood, under the laws of marriage. They were no leſs noble than rich, and their family has been always honoured with the higheſt employments by the King of Great Britain. At the end of a full year, theſe honourable perſons were bleſt with a ſon, who received the name of George, at his baptiſm. This child, ſo happily provided in all the gifts of nature, appeared entirely deſtitute of thoſe of grace. The great care of his parents, ſerved only to corrupt all the faculties of the ſoul. He ſucked, at the ſame time, the milk of his mother, to live to the world, and the hereſy of Calvin, to die to heaven. But the cruel neceſſity of following the religion of parents, is often permitted by God, in order to make his mercy more illuſtrious.

Count Lesley died in a ſhort time after the birth of his ſon. He left him by will great wealth, and appointed Paris to be the place of his education. This ray of light, leading to the fountain of truth, was the firſt that had yet dawned on our future miſſionary. His mother, ſome time after, married the Baron of Tourey, but did not neglect the offſpring of her firſt huſband. Seeing her ſon George now in his eighth year, ſhe gave him a noble equipage, with a wiſe and prudent preceptor, and ſent him to Paris. Thou art thy own maſter, only in one thing, ſaid the affectionate lady, that is the faith. Preſerve it as the pledge of my love. Let neither arguments nor fables tarniſh the beauty of that jewel. Thy preceptor muſt be thy guide and pole-ſtar in ſo dangerous a voyage; ſo never depart, a ſingle moment, from his direction.

The young Count arrived in Paris, and applied diligently to his ſtudies. His amiable virtuous diſpoſition endeared him to all. Through the

the innocent familiarities of his companions, God began to work inſenſibly at the converſion of this new diſciple, to whom the ſports of infancy ſerved for a foundation and ladder to arrive at grace. He formed an acquaintance with two young French Nobles, with whom he entered into ſo inſeparable a friendſhip, that like thoſe two great lights of the church, St Baſil and St Gregory Nazianzen, in a French academy, no leſs illuſtrious than that of Athens, they knew no other ſtreet except that which communicated with their own houſe and the ſchool.

After a long eſtabliſhed intercourſe, theſe young Pariſians began to addreſs their companion on points of faith. The effects of theſe diſcourſes were carefully reported to their father, who had taken a peculiar intereſt in the ſalvation of the young Hugenot. He invited him to his houſe in the country, where under the ſhadow of an oak, after the innocent pleaſures of hunting and fiſhing, he opened up the myſteries of true religion.

He talked of the antiquity, beauty, uniformity, and light of the Faith, and the ſincere deſire of his children of gaining the young Scotſman to heaven. Your mother, ſaid he, I perceive, will be loſt to you; but then, thoſe ties which are reckoned the firſt on earth, are the loweſt of all above; the generations in heaven follow not the order of the world; and if you become the child of God, perhaps you may one day be the ſpiritual father of your own mother.

The gentleman then eagerly claſped the hand of the boy, who uttered a deep ſigh, the laſt pang of filial love. He conſented immediately; and, after returning to Paris, his two companions led him, almoſt unawares, into a conſecrated temple. He approached the venerable Prieſt, who ſtood in the confeſſional, and, with a deluge of tears, acknowledged his paſt errors, and aſked of him the remedies proper for the ſalvation of his ſoul. The holy man taught him the healing virtues of the water of confeſſion The boy renounced the hereſy of Calvin, and made public profeſſion of the faith, after which the good prieſt reſtored to his companions this new ſoldier of Jeſus Chriſt.

The young Pariſians, diſcovered, on the face of their companion, a glimpſe of that glory which formerly appeared on the face of Moſes. They were filled with great joy. Having now become wiſe in the art of applying the holy ſcriptures, he added, that it was not good to publiſh the ſecrets of heaven, but to be ſilent, in order to conceal from the judgments of men, what was laid open to all Paradiſe.

Meanwhile the Calviniſt governor diſcovered a change in the mind of his pupil. He inſiſted on his going to Charenton, a place lately aſſigned, by Henry IV. to abandoned ſouls, who were only making further progreſs in error, while they imagined that they were undermining the truth of our ſacrifices. Our young convert refuſed to go, and diſcovered that he was really a Catholic. Who can deſcribe the ſhame and confuſion of the preceptor He formed and rejected a thouſand reſolutions in a moment. He employed all ſorts of artifice to turn this young gentleman from his deſign of ſerving heaven in the Romiſh church. O God! what ſaid he not: he repeated his arguments, and enforced them to confound his diſciple; he talked of the infamy brought on the family by his conduct; the tears and curſes of his mother; the indelible ſtain entailed on his whole race. The diſciple was obſtinate; and aſſured his maſter that he would willingly loſe all earthly love for the beams of ſpiritual light. The preceptor diſpached an ac-

count of the affair to Aberdeen. His mother received the news with aſtoniſhment, and wrote a letter of bitterest malediction. She threatened to abandon him to direct poverty, and blot his name out of the genealogical tree of the family. But, finding her menaces as weak as the arrows thot by the hand of a child, she at length had recourſe to tenderneſs, prayers, and tears. She entreated him to return to Scotland, into the boſom of his diſconſolate mother. The young count, like a wiſe novice, replied, that he did not care to expoſe the treaſure of his newly acquired faith to the ſnares and artifices of the Scotiſh heretics. At this reply, his mother became furious, recalled the preceptor, and diſowned him for her ſon. Alas, ſays the *liberal-minded* Archbiſhop of Glaſgow, how far ſtubborn bigotry will go in matters of religion!

Our undaunted Count, had now left all his earthly patrimony, but he had gained the univerſe. He was adopted into the family of his converters; and theſe young gentlemen, ſoon intending to make the tour of Italy, carried their brother in the faith, over the Alps. Great, ſays our conſecrated author, is the excellence of the French nation above all others, but this virtue they add to their countleſs multitudes, that of being very deſirous of ſeeing the beauties of other parts of the world. George Leſley, not yet ſixteen, (a time of life at which he was *well* qualified to chooſe his religion) arrived at the ſacred chapel of the bleſſed Virgin of Loretto. In the neighbourhood of this, he conceived ſome hopes of undertaking a long journey; and ſometimes dropped a tear for the deplorable ſtate of his mother. Being come at laſt to the *common mother* of all the earth, the two companions of Leſley went every day to view the curioſities of the place; but he attached himſelf to the Capuchin Fathers of St Francis, and lingered out moſt of his time in the convent. He admired, to exceſs, their contempt of worldly riches; their holy abſtinence and ſelf-privation. His companions fought another Rome in Rome itſelf. Leſley raiſed his mind to the heavenly Jeruſalem.

Our young convert was ſoon introduced to Ange Joyeuſe, the glory of France, who, to the admiration of mankind, had reſigned his noble rank, wealth, and honours, for the cord of St Francis. He had walked barefooted to the queen of nations; and he lived there in a humble cell. Leſley received his pious inſtructions; and, when the Pariſians were about to depart, unfolded to them his reſolution of remaining at Rome, to prepare himſelf for the converſion of his *miſerable* family. They ſhed a few tears of ſorrow, and left their companion to his own will and direction.

Leſley remained glued to the monaſtery of the Capuchins. One night, waking in his chamber, in the ſecrecy of darkneſs, he uttered theſe words to himſelf, which he thought dictated by inſpiration. Thanks be to heaven, that I have found a retreat to atone for the loſs of a mother, and every favour of fortune. Sacred religion, which I adore, I feel myſelf unworthy of thy refuge and protection! In thee, however, I have found a harbour againſt all the ſtorms of Scotland; but George, (added he, diſcourſing to himſelf,) have a care of thy deſires. Thou haſt boaſted of being attached to nobody, how wilt thou do in the cloiſter, when obliged to renounce thine own heart. Hitherto thou haſt ſailed with flying colours, but henceforth thy voyage muſt be in a ſtormy ſea, full of ſhoals and tempeſts. Thy liberty of wearing the fineſt clothes, and

dreſſing

dreſſing *a-la-mode*, muſt be confined to a coarſe woollen habit; and, the inconveniences thy body muſt undergo, are ſo great, that they already frighten thy ſoul. He ſtarted from the bed, lighted a taper, and proſtrated himſelf before a crucifix, in which poſture he remained a long time, amidſt that ſacred ſilence incomprehenſible to the world. He ſeemed to hear a voice, which ſaid, Fear not thy bodily weakneſs; give thyſelf to God thy abſolute maſter. He then claſped the crucifix to his breaſt, jumped into bed, after having extinguiſhed the taper, and ſlept in profound quiet till the dawn.

Scarcely had Aurora (ſays our pious hiſtorian), begun to appear above the horizon, when the fervent proſelyte aroſe, and ran to Father de Joyeuſe with an account of his inſpirations. He inſiſted on entering the Order, and the holy man led him accordingly to Jerom de Caſtel Ferretro, General of the fraternity of St Francis; but, how thunderſtruck was young Leſley, to find, that certain Bulls of the Pope foroade the election of newly converted heretics into this ſacred company. He threw himſelf at the feet of the Holy Father, and though his heart was ſoftened by the meekneſs of the inſpiration of heaven, it ſeemed, nevertheleſs, to have the hardneſs of a barren rock. But it is on theſe deſarts that the divine dews oftenеſt fall. The firſt drops iſſued from the mouth of Father Ange, who drew a nice diſtinction between apoſtate Catholics newly re-converted, and the unfortunate children of Hugenots. Whoever has ſeen the earth watered with a little rain in the burning heats of Auguſt, or the greenneſs of the country in the month of April, may conceive ſomewhat of the change that took place in the countenance of the youth. The General aſſured him, that he would conſider the caſe. Leſley returned to the convent in the greateſt agonies of uncertainty. What joy muſt there have been in heaven, to ſee this young man proſtrate in his cloiſter, aſking the treaſures of poverty, with as much ardour, as the reſt of the world pray for wealth and riches! A ſight, ſo much the more deſerving the eyes of heaven, that it is concealed from men. How then could the Father of mercy be unmoved at the fervency of his prayers? The angels carried, in fragrant viols, the petitions of this earneſt proſelyte, and laid them on the throne of the Divinity. The Bulls could not be adjuſted; but a reſolution, truly celeſtial, ſeized Leſley. He inſtantly hadened to the palace of the Pope, on the Quirinal hill, and gained the audience chamber, where Paul the Fifth, of glorious memory, was ſitting in the chair of St Peter. Ambitious to become a *courier* of the ſky, he approached and adored the vicar of Jeſus Chriſt upon earth. But, in the act of adoration, he was dazzled with a particular ſplendour; the chamber appeared more luminous than the ſun, and he believed, that the brighteſt rays of light were aſſembled to form a tiara for the majeſty of that ſacred head. Such was the account that he often gave afterwards of this audience, when he perceived himſelf called upon to relate it by the duty of obedience; and, to me, ſays Rinuccini, who had thoughts of illuminating poſterity with the faſt, he confirmed it with an oath!

Our readers, perhaps, will now be ſatisfied with the ſpecimen of writing the deeds of holy men, practiſed by the firſt dignitaries of the Romiſh church in the ſeventeenth century. It remains for us to give the reſt of the hiſtory of Leſley in a few words; the truth of which depends, in a great meaſure,

ſure, on the authority of the archbiſhop. Even in the preſent ſceptical days, a hiſtorical detail, given by the primate of England would ſcarcely be queſtioned: and, the archbiſhop of Fermo obtained the ſame credit in his own age. Still, however, the compariſon will be unjuſt; for the latter appears to have thought falſehood and nonſenſe uſeful to religion, a principle which the former would never admit.

Lesley could not *ſpeak* to his Holineſs; but the Pope being inſtructed by heaven, granted his deſire. He entered as a novice among the capuchins, and ſoon after profeſſed himſelf under the name of brother Archangel. Amidſt all this wonderful *progreſs*, he had not yet arrived at majority. After ſtudying at the Univerſity of Paris, literature and theology, he began to preach. When his mother, who at the diſtance of twenty years, ſtill remembered her ſon, heard of his being a capuchin, according to our hiſtorian, ſhe formed a ſcheme of deſtroying him by poiſon. Diſapproving, however, of this meaſure, ſhe reſolved to ſend her ſecond ſon, the young Baron of Torrey into Italy, to allure George into Scotland with promiſes of his paternal inheritance, and the delicious gardens of Monymuſk.

The Baron found his brother at Urbino, and delivered his meſſage privately, which the zealous friar however publiſhed to the whole convent. The ſtranger was magnificently entertained by the Duke of Urbino, and prevailed upon, by the importunities of the monks and the court, to embrace the catholic faith, a converſion which was celebrated by a ſolemn *Te Deum* a diſcharge of muſquetry and fire-works. The fathers, like our ancient ſpiritualizers, thought they perceived, in the moulded ſugar-candy and condenſed liquors, an emblem of the divine power, that can melt the hard heart, and render pliant the ſtubborn will of a heretic. The Duke, in addition, told the company, that *his* feaſt was a feeble repreſentation of the feaſt made in Paradiſe at that moment, on the occaſion. The brothers then entered into a compact to propagate the Romiſh faith in Scotland, and the younger ſet ſail homewards, having received a gold chain and crucifix from the Duke. Theſe were diſcovered ſoon after his arrival by his mother, who obliged him to leave her houſe.

Mary of Medicis, Queen regent of France, wiſhing to have a Capuchin preacher at court, Archangel was choſen for that office. He acquitted himſelf to the ſatisfaction of the whole court, for he diſcovered thoſe virtues *alone* which are proper for great princes; and never cenſured any thing but by allegories and figures with the higheſt good breeding in all his ſermons.

Soon after, on the death of Paul V. Gregory XV. ſucceeded to the Pontificate. Having inſtituted the college de *propaganda fide*, a miſſion for the recovery of the loſt Britiſh iſles was determined upon. While Gregory ſlept, ſays our author, his bulls were converting the Antipodes. Archangel was appointed for his own country; and as it accidentally happened, that the ſpaniſh ambaſſador to the Engliſh court wanted an interpreter, Archangel covered the Franciſcan robe with an elegant dreſs, and joined his train for this purpoſe. Parting with the ambaſſador, he ſet out for Scotland on a fine Spaniſh horſe, the preſent of the ambaſſador, on which he rode when in ſight of people; but walked, when he obſerved paſſengers, leſt he ſhould be ſuſpected for a Capuchin. Archangel arrived at Monymuſk, and preſented a letter to his mother, dated at Urbino, which ſhe received with ſome emo-

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tions of displeasure, but treated himself politely. Here he was horrified with the sight of a Calvinist chaplain that sat at table, to whom his mother paid 70l. per annum for the very dregs of error. The whole banquet seemed a gloomy funeral supper in his company. Archangel gained the good graces of the whole family, and at the end of six days, discovered himself to his mother, who was filled with the greatest joy. She consented to own him as her son; and stipulated only for a free exercise of her religion. The Castle of Monymusk, says our historian, was illuminated; the town kept holiday, and many sky rockets were let off, as the aërial messengers of their gratitude. Archangel now collected the people and taught them in the woods. He approached the churches and told the audience, as it broke up, that the minister had been preaching damnation. The vehemence, or rather the inspiration of his discourses, made them change colour, tremble at his thundering expressions, and throw themselves weeping at his feet. In the course of eight months, he converted four thousand persons about Monymusk and Aberdeen; and put the whole country in a fair state for embracing the Romish faith.

The Calvinist ministers were alarmed, and raised against the successful Father the cry of sedition. But, anxious for the conversion of his mother, Archangel bent his thoughts homewards, and utterly confounded the minister of Monymusk, by calling on him to shew, that the church of Geneva was mentioned in scripture. The impious creature could not do it, after fumbling a long time among the leaves; while Archangel, after much fasting and prayer, convinced his mother of the scriptural foundation of the *true* church, by pointing out Paul's epistle to the Romans. The minister was quite vanquished in two or three conferences; the mother, her daughter-in-law, and youngest son Edward, with all the domestics, became catholics.

In the course of two years, the mission, though carried on in a lay habit, prospered exceedingly in the hands of Archangel. But a dreadful edict published at Aberdeen, commanding all priests to depart the kingdom, was aimed like a thunderbolt by the Devil against the edifices of truth. Archangel retired into England, his mother showing a fortitude on the occasion, little inferior to that of the 11,000 virgins. In England he was discovered by the chaplain of Monymusk, who happened to be in the train of a heretic Bishop. He was pursued by 25 horsemen, who indeed could not seize himself, but captured his portmanteau, containing some books against heretical vanities, and a fine chalice. The former were publickly burnt, and the latter was freely circulated as a drinking cup, at a great feast given by the bishop.

In the mean time, his mother and her family, having been discovered to be catholics, were excommunicated, and their estates seized by government. She retired into a little hovel in Monymusk, where she supported herself by spinning. Archangel resolved to visit her. He dressed himself like a peasant or gardener; gathered some herbs, and cried them through the streets until he discovered his mother; but was obliged to leave her instantly, as he had been perceived by the Royal *inquisitors of the faith*. On returning to England, he found letters from the General of the Capuchins, informing him that he had transgressed the bounds of his mission, and requiring him to repair to Italy to justify himself. "Now," exclaim-

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ed Archangel in great joy. "I begin to merit," and he prayed inceſſantly that ſome obſtacle might be thrown in the ways of his juſtification. The archbiſhop of *Firmo* exclaims on this occaſion, "*Oh! I underſtand perfectly the ſtrange philoſophy; and becauſe I involuntarily confeſs that I do not underſtand it, it is that I do underſtand it; for I ſee his proyts ſcarce.*"

The plague raged in Italy, and all the roads were guarded to prevent further infection. Archangel rejoiced in ſpirit, and made a vow, to attend on thoſe viſited with the diſeaſe. The general of the Capuchins ratified this vow, and he received at the ſame time, an inſtrument of acquitance from Urban VIII. Cremona was appointed for his reſidence, until he ſhould return to Scotland. He was then made guardian of the convent Mount George, in the neighbourhood of Fermo, where he became acquainted with Archbiſhop Rinuccini, his future hiſtorian.

Archangel being one day on his knees before our lady of Leti, was inſpired with the deſigns of the Holy See. He told his companions, that the Pope had determined a ſecond Britiſh miſſion, conſiſting of himſelf, and Father Epiphanes, a Scotſman. He then proceeded through France; preached at Court; and, advancing to Calais, ſet ſail for England. The ſhip was driven to pieces by uncommon tempeſts on a rock in the iſle of Wight. Archangel and his companion were confeſſing the crew, when the ſhip ſplit, and moſt of them periſhed; only the two fathers eſcaped, and landing in a deſert place; they were told, that the Engliſh king and his Court were in the iſland, for the ſake of hunting. Archangel in the mean while, converted two bigotted Engliſh gentlemen of the paſſengers, and felt leſs ſatisfaction at eſcaping from ſhipwreck, than at having carried off two ſuch noble ſpoils from the devil.

They arrived at St Calpin, and Archangel changed his name to Wooder, being not ſafe under his real denomination. Here, to his great joy, he found his brother Edward; who had come to entreat the king for leave to have a prieſt at Aberdeen, who might comfort the whole family. He further learned, that the Catholics had been generally perſecuted, but that Charles the firſt, in conſequence of the intereſt of the French court gained by Archangel's private ſolicitations, had reſtored to his own family their eſtates, and allowed them to exerciſe their religion.

A raſh expreſſion of Edward's, about the ſtrength of the caſtle, being unluckily overheard, they were arreſted as ſpies, and all thrown into a dungeon. On the the next return of the king to the iſland, he recollected to have ſeen Angelo in the train of the Spaniſh ambaſſador, and confirmed to him all his immunities. Archangel was ſcandalized at the kneeling of the courtiers, and reproved them for their impious conduct; and Edward his brother made alſo ſome very acute remarks on his Majeſty's title to the ſupremacy of the church.

The old lady of Monimuſk was now dead of grief for the misfortunes of her family. The two miſſionaries ſet out for Scotland; and, arriving at Aberdeen, Father Epiphanes went into the wildeſt parts of the Highlands, where his ſucceſs was extraordinary. Father Archangel, with his two brothers, carried on the miſſion at home ſo proſperouſly, that the news of it reached London. The king flew into a paſſion, and ordered the Father to appear before himſelf. Archangel obeyed the ſummons, but falling ill of a fever, died on the frontiers of Scotland,

land, before he reached the border. A Jesuit in the neighbourhood closed his eyes, and performed the last offices to his body. There was a mountain near the place, haunted with a constant noise of a pack of hounds in full cry, with the hallooing of men, and the sound of horses galloping. The common people trembled to approach it; but the faithful, trusting in the merits of Archangel, ascended the mountain, and deposited the body. The Archbishop adds, that Father Archangel was fully entitled to the honour of canonization. If the voice of the people, commonly called the voice of heaven, have beatified any holy men, none ever deserved that honour, more than George Lesley of Monymusk.

The life of Lesley suggests several reflections. We have an example of superstition, operating here in as regular a manner as truth itself. Is not this curious delusion of the understanding yet frequent among ourselves, especially when particular religious and political doctrines, are the subject of dispute. The French talk much of the perfectibility of the species; but, are any of their fine speculations believed more firmly, or credited more generally, than the pious dogmata of the 17th century. It would seem that human nature often presents folly under a new face, for the effects of great improvement.

Lesley's legend, written by the Archbishop of Fermo, is a very curious treatise. It is as full of the wildest fancy, as a modern novel; and differs from a novel only in the subject. These books were written to be credited as true history: What must have been the character of the men who composed them? Were they hypocrites or fanatics? Surely the Archbishop of Fermo designed this for the use of the faithful, as a true record of facts, which he believed himself; and yet the slightest examination would have shewn the whole to be an absurdity.

What were the general sentiments of the court of Rome in the 17th century, with regard to the policy of writing legends? Lesley appears indeed to have been a blind zealot; but he was only a missionary, and died young. He was born long after the formal succession of James VI to the crown of Scotland, and his death happened early in the reign of Charles I.

Even the most intelligent Catholics of those days, seem to have considered the *vocation* of a young man of family, into their religion, as a work of the Holy Spirit, in which they, the humble instruments, were infinitely honoured. This is perhaps, the character of all bigots; but, in men of liberal education, and considerable genius, it is more surprising. Had the Archbishop of Fermo lived in the present age, he might have been an excellent novelist, if not a respectable poet.

The influence of Popish missionaries in Scotland was much assisted by the fashionable plan of education, then in use. Persons of distinction were sent over to Paris, whence they seldom returned without more infection from the moral atmosphere of the place, than science or learning. When this practice was discontinued, the nobility remained at home, rude, unpolished, and factious; but less prejudiced with regard to religious opinions, and more able to decide on the true interests of the country.

Rinuccini's Scotch Capuchin was read with great eagerness. It was translated into French, by one Francis Clifton, and dedicated by him to the Earl of Bristol. Two editions of that translation are before the writer of this account, both printed

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at Rouen; one dated MDCLX, by Berthelin, and another printed by Besongno, with the date MDCC, probably a mistake, or for some surreptitious purpose. Lord Hailes gave an abridgement of an edition, translated by Barrault, and printed at Paris 1682, which abstract has been also consulted.

The story of Lesley occupied the Italian muses for a long period after his death. A learned friend has favoured us with the perusal of a curious drama with the following title. "Il Cappucchino Scozzese, in Scena, con la seconda parte, e sua morte, non ancor mai più stampata. Data in luce dal Signor Francesco Rozzi d'Alatri. In Roma, per il Mancini 1673." The characters in the sacred comedy of the Scots Capuchin are "The catholic faith and heresy. Jean the old lady of Torrey. George her eldest son. Adolfo her second son. Henry her third son. Ermengild the wife of Adolfo. Constance wife of Henry Lurcanio a Calvinist Minister, and Forcina his servant. Foglietta, Henry's page. Theophilus, an old cottager. Lady Jean's chambermaid. An Angel. The Viceroy, or Lord Lieutenant of Scotland, and his court The Chancellor, and Lord Chief Baron. An Officer with guards, and a trumpeter. Then Plato, Prince of Hell, Beelzebub and Astaroth, with other devils, that sing *litanies* to Plato. Scene Monymusk, and then Edinburgh.

Of this play, we propose giving a short analysis in a future No. with a few of the best scenes between the devils and the ministers. George Lesley overthrows them all with the cross; even when Beelzebub appears in the form of Calvin. The ridiculous malice and nonsense of the Catholics appear at that period to have been unlimited.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

Sir,

IF to any sum you add 25 per cent, and from that total, deduct 20 per cent, you reduce it to the sum you originally began with, as for example: If to L. 60, you add 25 per cent, which is L. 15, the sum total is L. 75. Then deducting 20 per cent, from that total, which is also L. 15, you reduce it to L. 60, the sum you set out with.

Quere—What aliquot part of an hundred pound must you add for example to L. 60, so when you deduct L. 5 per cent from the sum, you reduce it to L. 60 again. Or, if it cannot be given in aliquot parts of an hundred; what aliquot part of the original sum you set out with must be added to itself, so as, when L. 5 per cent is deducted, it is reduced to that original sum again?

Probably, some of your Mathematical readers may take the trouble of solving this, and they will likewise be still more obliging in their answer, if they will make it applicable to 10 per cent, 12½ and 15 per cent —I am, &c.

Non Mathematicus.

For the Scots Magazine.

NATURAL HISTORY AND THEORIES OF THE FORMATION OF VERTICAL STRATA.

By James Miller, M. D.

THE materials which compoſe the globe of the earth are diſpoſed in three different ways; in maſſes, in ſtrata, that are nearly horizontal, or in perpendicular ſtrata. It is to the latter, the vertical ſtrata, or *dykes*, that I mean to limit the following obſervations.

THIS ſubject is of conſiderable importance, both in an economical and geological view. In the firſt view, an accurate knowledge of the facts relative to the vertical ſtrata, or dykes, and the changes which are generally obſerved in the horizontal ſtrata, where they are interſected by theſe dykes, is eſſentially requiſite to the miner. To the geologiſt, the knowledge of theſe facts is equally important. In all theories of the earth, however different in principle, the theory of the formation of dykes, will always be a leading object of conſideration. And this muſt neceſſarily be the caſe. For their frequent occurrence in every part of the globe, traverſing its ſurface, and extending indefinitely in length, the depth to which they have been diſcovered, and the immenſe variety of materials which compoſe them; for, in a more general view, metallic veins, and their formation, are included, open a wide field for geological inveſtigation; and hence, if the theory of their formation can be eſtabliſhed on rational principles, it will be an important ſtep in diſcovering the truth or falſehood of general theories of the earth.

THE hiſtory of this part of geology, is yet imperfect. Facts and obſervations are ſtill wanting to enable us to make general deductions, or to warrant any certain or ſatisfactory concluſions. The preſent hints may, perhaps, by exciting the attention of ſome geological readers, turn it to this curious and intereſting inveſtigation; and thus be the means of adding ſomething to the ſtock of natural ſcience.

FOR the ſake of arrangement, the ſubject may be divided into two parts. In the firſt part, I ſhall briefly detail the natural hiſtory of dykes; and, in the ſecond, I ſhall give a ſhort view of the different theories, which have been propoſed to account for their formation.

I. *Of the Natural History of Dykes.*

ALTHOUH there be a ſtriking analogy between metallic veins and vertical ſtrata or dykes, of which we are now to treat; and geologiſts have conſidered them as formed by the operation of ſimilar cauſes, I ſhall confine my obſervations to the conſideration of the latter, excepting where it may be neceſſary, for

the ſake of illuſtration, to allude to the former; becauſe a full account of metallic veins would lead us into too wide a field of diſcuſſion.

Names.—Vertical ſtrata have received different denominations, deſcriptive, in ſome meaſure, of the nature of the ſubſtances of which they are compoſed; or of the ſeeming effects they have produced on the interſected horizontal ſtrata. They are called *Baſaltic veins*, *Trap dykes*, *Whindykes*; and, in the coal countries of Scotland, they are called *Gaws*, from the idea that they have occaſioned the ſeparation of the coal, and contiguous ſtrata, through which they run.

These dykes have been more attentively obſerved in coal countries, than when they occur elſewhere; becauſe, on the accurate knowledge of their courſe, inclination and thickneſs, depend, in a great meaſure, the judicious and ſucceſsful operations of the miner, when his workings approach the dyke, or render it neceſſary to cut through it to reach the ſtrata of coal on the other ſide. But, though leſs attended to, they have been obſerved and traced in other places, where a great extent of the horizontal ſtrata have been expoſed in the beds of rivers, as in the bed of the water of Leith, above St Bernard's Well; and on the ſea ſhore, eſpecially on the weſtern coaſts of Scotland; where the rocks are more abrupt and precipitous, and where the violence of the Atlantic ocean has removed part of the horizontal ſtrata, and left the vertical ſtrata remaining, like immenſe walls or dykes. Hence probably the origin of the name; and as they often conſiſt of that ſpecies of ſtone called *Whinſtone*, this epithet has been added.

Courſe.—When my attention was firſt occupied in the conſideration of this ſubject, I had concluded, that all dykes had nearly the ſame courſe. But this opinion, I ſoon diſcovered, was founded on partial obſervation; for I have ſince obſerved them running in almoſt every direction. The courſe, however, of the greater number which I have had an opportunity of examining, generally lies between the points of the compaſs, S. and S. E., and N. and N. W. This is moſt frequently the courſe of the whin dykes of Iſlay and Jura; it is the courſe of a remarkable one which traverſes the coal ſtrata at the village of Stevenſton, near Saltcoats, in Ayrſhire; part of which is ſeen on the ſurface, not many hundred yards to the North of the weſt end of that village; and it is the courſe of two dykes, ſtill more remarkable, in the iſland of Great Cumbray, in the Frith of Clyde.

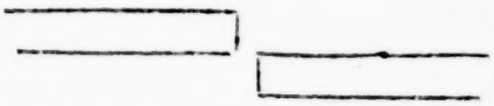
Geologists, who have treated this ſubject, do not ſeem to have marked, with much attention, the courſe of dykes. They have mentioned, in general terms, that they follow all directions. More extenſive obſervation may probably ſhew, that the moſt frequent directions of the principal dykes, is from N. to S., or a few points deviation from that courſe. And if this be eſtabliſhed, by a fuller and more accurate hiſtory of dykes, the analogy between them and metallic veins, will be more complete; for it is obſerved of the latter, that the moſt powerful, that is the moſt productive, run from N. to S.

Dykes do not always run in a ſtraight line. In their courſe, they form certain flexuoſities. But, in this winding courſe, the deviations are uſually ſo ſmall, as to have little effect on the general direction of the dyke, which, upon the whole, may be conſidered as nearly the ſame.

The continuity of dykes, is ſometimes interrupted, exactly in the ſame

ſame manner, as frequently happens to the horizontal ſtrata; and which, in technical language, is termed a *Slip*. To underſtand the nature of a ſlip, ſuppoſe, in a range of horizontal ſtrata, that one part of the range has ſunk, and left the other remaining in its place. Slips of this kind, are not unfrequent in coal countries. The extent of the ſlip, is ſometimes only a few inches; ſometimes it reaches to a great many feet. In all other reſpects, the ſeparated ſtrata continue the ſame. They have the ſame thickneſs, and the ſame inclination to the horizon.

In the iſland of Iſlay, I obſerved two dykes of this deſcription; the one on the ſouth ſide of Lochindaal, near the point of Laggan; the other on the ſhore of the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland, a little to the ſouth of the houſe of Ardmore. In both theſe dykes, the extent of the ſeparation or ſlip was juſt equal to the thickneſs of the dyke. The oppoſite ſides were brought exactly into the ſame line. The following plan will make this more intelligible.



After this ſeparation, theſe dykes, ſo far as I could trace them, preſerve the ſame thickneſs, courſe, and inclination as formerly.

A very remarkable dyke has been diſcovered in the coal field, in the diſtrict of Boulogne in France. It runs in the form of a creſcent, from north to weſt.*

Inclination.—The direction of dykes downwards, is ſeldom perpendicular. This deviation from a line perpendicular to the horizon, is called their inclination. Among Scotch and Engliſh miners, a different term is uſually employed. The inclination of a dyke or vein is denominated its *hade*, or *hading*. If a dyke or vein run north and ſouth, it is then ſaid to have a north and ſouth courſe or direction. But, in its deſcent downwards, if it incline to the eaſtward, the inclination, *hade*, or *hading*, is ſaid to be eaſterly.

The inclination of different dykes, and even of the ſame dyke, is various, ſometimes approaching to, and ſometimes deviating from the perpendicular. The extent of dykes downwards, ſo far as I have been able to diſcover, has not been aſcertained with any degree of accuracy, and I believe the termination of very few has yet been detected. The depth to which reſearches of this kind can be carried, is comparatively ſmall. With all the ardour, ingenuity, and power of man, inveſtigations to determine this point, will probably always be limited by the extent of his mining operations. The creſcent-formed dyke juſt mentioned, which occurs in a coal field in the diſtrict of Boulogne in France, which conſiſts of a ſpecies of marble, found in ſeveral quarries in the vicinity, has been traced to the perpendicular depth of 600 feet, where it is ſucceeded by a ſhiſtus rock, which latter, with the ſame courſe and inclination, continues to interſect the horizontal ſtrata.

Extent.—The extent of dykes in length has not been accurately determined. Indeed, it muſt be extremely difficult to trace them with any degree of certainty. For thoſe which are obſerved on the ſea-coaſt, where they are moſt conſpicuous, ſoon diſappear in the mountains, on the one hand; or, on the other, loſe themſelves in the ſea. And, as the extent of the ſame coal field rarely exceeds a few miles, they

* Journal des Mines No. 1. I. 57.

have seldom been followed beyond its limits. In many cases, the change in the nature and arrangement of the strata, renders it almost impossible. Some, however, have been traced to a very great extent: one, in particular, on the banks of the river Meuse in the Netherlands, has been followed in its direct course, to the distance of four leagues; and of this dyke it is observed, if pursued through all its windings, the extent is not less than six leagues. *

Thickness.—The thickness of dykes is various. Sometimes they are observed no thicker than a few inches. From that they increase to one foot, six feet, and very often are found from ten to twenty feet. There is one in the island of Islay, of the enormous thickness of 69 feet. This immense dyke accompanies a lead vein, about a foot thick, which is included between it and the limestone strata. In this mining field, two whin dykes, one of them ten feet thick, have been discovered, crossing the metallic veins.

In going downwards, dykes are said to decrease in thickness. This is particularly observed of dykes of smaller magnitude. Of smaller dykes, it is also said, that they diminish in thickness towards the extremities. †

In one respect, some whin dykes are exactly analogous to metallic veins, in having branches, or in the miner's phrase, *strings* going off and traversing the contiguous strata; and forming, in the course they take, an acute angle with the principal dyke. I observed a whin dyke of this description in the island of Jura, on the shore of the Sound. The diverging branch terminated in a point among the horizontal strata, at the distance of a few feet from the great dyke, assuming altogether, a wedge-like form.

Materials of dykes.—If we include metallic veins in the account, the vertical strata may be said to be composed of every kind of mineral substance, but almost always different from the intersected horizontal strata. By this last circumstance, their occurrence is at once recognised. In general, the dykes that are found in Scotland, whether in the coal countries, or in the western coasts and islands, where they are so frequent, are of that species of stone, which comes under the denomination of trap or whinstone. Dykes consisting of other species of stone, have also been found in Scotland. On the Mull of Kinouth, which forms the southern head-land, at the entrance of Lochindaal in Islay, I observed a small dyke of granite, crossing the head land, which is of granular quartz. There are some vertical strata of granite in the island of Icolmkill, of pitchstone, in the island of Arran, and of serpentine, at Portsoy in Banffshire.

Bergman, in his physical Geography, supposes that granite was never found to be a component part of vertical strata. What has been already mentioned, proves the contrary. Granitic dykes have also been discovered in other places. Bession has observed dykes of this description, on the great road between Limoges and Cahors in France, traversing horizontal strata of argillaceous shistus, a species of stone which has generally been considered of later formation than granite. These dykes, he observes, are from an inch to six feet in thickness, and the quartz, feld-spar, and mica, are of larger size than are usually found in the granite of mountains.

* Journal des Mines, No. 13. p. 74.
† Journal des Mines, ibid. p. 58.

mountains.† Dolomieu has made a ſimilar obſervation, and conſiders it as a diſcriminative character, by which the granite of mountains, and that found in vertical ſtrata may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed. But this is not always to be admitted as a characteriſtic mark of diſtinction. The granite dyke which I have already mentioned, croſſing the granular quartz, on the Mull of Kinouth in Iſlay, is ſmall grained, and others of this latter deſcription have been obſerved in other places.

Last ſummer, when travelling on the coaſt of Ayrſhire, between Weems bay and Largs, I diſcovered on the ſhore, near the houſe of Kelly, a very ſingular dyke. It is about ten feet thick, traverſes the horizontal ſtrata, which conſiſt of plumb-pudding rock, whoſe cement is ſand-ſtone, of a red colour, from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt; and croſſes a larger dyke of the whin-ſtone of this country, nearly at right angles. This dyke is compoſed of different materials. Part is of the common whin ſtone, and part of a plumb-pudding rock, cemented by the matter of the dyke; and theſe alternate with each other, both in the thickneſs of the dyke, and length-wiſe. On one ſide, there are four feet thick of whin-ſtone; immediately in contact with this, there is plumb pudding ſtone three feet thick; and ſo on alternately, acroſs the whole dyke. In tracing the dyke length-wiſe in the ſame line, there is found a few yards of whin-ſtone, which is ſucceeded by a few yards of plumb-pudding ſtone, and this is again ſucceeded by the whin-ſtone.

But for the general view which is here propoſed, it is not requiſite to give a full account of all the mineral ſubſtances which enter into the compoſition of vertical ſtrata, or even a minute enumeration of all the varieties that are found in whin-dykes.

Peculiar ſtructure of whin dykes.

One of the moſt ſingular circumſtances reſpecting whin dykes, which ſeems to have been entirely overlooked by geologiſts, ſtill remains to be conſidered. This is the peculiar ſtructure, or arrangements of the parts of which they are compoſed. Of this peculiar arrangement it may be obſerved in general, that it is in all reſpects, the reverſe of what takes place in the horizontal ſtrata.

When the dyke is of ſmall magnitude, it is pretty compact in all its parts; but if an attempt be made to break or ſeparate any part of it, the fracture will be found to run moſt readily in the perpendicular direction. But when the dyke is of more conſiderable thickneſs, it uſually forms ſeveral diviſions, marked by perpendicular fiſſures; and there is often great variety in the nature and qualities of the ſeveral diviſions of the ſame dyke. The exterior diviſion of one ſide ſometimes, and ſometimes the exterior diviſion of both ſides, are of a ſofter texture, than the intermediate diviſion; and often contain, in great proportion, ſpecks of radiated zeolite and calcareous ſpar, while the middle diviſions, as well as being harder, are alſo more homogeneous. In other caſes, the reverſe of this appears. The middle parts of the dyke are the ſofteſt and leaſt compact, exhibiting the greateſt variety of heterogeneous ſubſtances.

Some whin-dykes have a great tendency to aſſume, when broken, the priſmatic form. This is the caſe with many, even of the moſt compact texture. In others, where the ſide of the dyke is expoſed to view, and minutely examined; fiſſures may be traced, diſcovering the

† Journal des Mines, No. 16. p. 22.

the ends of pretty regular priſms. But in ſome dykes which I obſerved in the iſland of Jura, the priſmatic columns were entirely ſeparated, and lying looſe, were four, five, and ſix ſided, jointed; the perpendicular fiſſures forming the joints, and in all reſpects, were ſimilar to the perpendicular baſaltic columns, except being in the horizontal poſition. In one of the dykes which I examined in the iſland of Jura, the columns were from 12 to 18 inches in diameter. In ſome others, on the ſea-ſhore, near the houſe of Mr Campbell of Jura, and at the harbour of the Small Iſles, in the ſame iſland; I obſerved columns of the enormous ſize of 10 and 12 feet diameter.

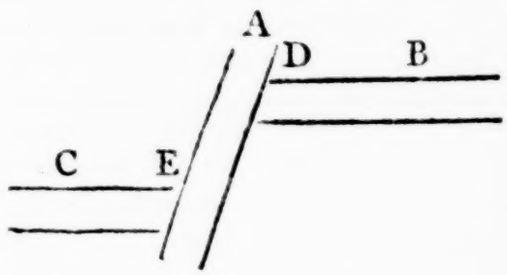
A dyke, which traverſes the baſaltic ſtrata of the giants cauſeway in the North of Ireland, exhibits ſtill more remarkably this peculiarity of ſtructure. The ſmalleſt maſſes detached from it aſſumed the columnar form; and moſt of them are perfectly regular. The fracture invariably runs in the horizontal direction; the columns conſequently lie in the ſame poſition, are three, four, five, and ſix ſided, and are generally of ſmall ſize. I have now in my poſſeſſion, ſome ſpecimens of this deſcription, whoſe diameter exceeds not one inch.

Coal ſtrata intersected by a dyke.

In addition to this account of the vertical ſtrata, I ſhall now ſhortly mention the relative poſition of the ſtrata of a coal field, which are interſected by a dyke.

Although the ſtrata, on one ſide of a dyke be perfectly fair and regular, if the workings be continued on the ſame plane through the dyke, the ſame ſtrata will not be found on the other ſide. The whole range of the ſtrata is, in moſt caſes, either elevated or depreſſed. It is here that the ſkill of the miner muſt be employed, to diſcover the coal, which has diſappeared; and it becomes of the utmoſt importance to know, whether the ſtrata on the other ſide have been depreſſed or elevated. Now, there is a general rule, founded on experience and obſervation, which determines this point. It is this: when a dyke occurs in a coal-mine, and its inclination can be diſcovered, if the angle formed by the dyke, with the plane of the ſtratum of coal, be an acute angle, the ſtrata on the other ſide of the dyke are depreſſed: if, on the contrary, the ſame angle be obtuſe, the ſtrata on the oppoſite ſide are elevated.

But the following ſection will afford a better illuſtration of the poſition of the ſtrata thus interſected.



A is a dyke traverſing the coal ſtrata, B and C. Suppoſe the miner, in working the ſtratum B, is interrupted in his operations, by meeting the dyke at D. The inclination of the dyke A, and the plane of the coal ſtratum B, form an acute angle; the ſtratum of coal, therefore, on the other ſide, is depreſſed, and will be found at C. The angle at E is obtuſe, therefore, the ſtratum on the other ſide is elevated, and muſt be ſought for at B.

This is a general view of the diſpoſition of the coal ſtrata when they are interſected by a dyke. The diſtance of elevation, or depreſſion, is uſually in proportion to the inclination and thickneſs of the dyke. In moſt caſes, the whole of the ſtrata which accompany the coal, are alſo elevated or depreſſed; and, when they are diſcovered on the other

ſide

ſide of the dyke, whether they have ſuffered elevation or depreſſion, they are found to have the ſame inclination to the horizon, the ſame relative poſition to each other, the ſame thickneſs, and the ſame qualities as before.

But in this account of dykes traverſing coal ſtrata, a circumſtance reſpecting the coal at the place of junction muſt not be omitted. The coal, as it approaches the dyke, is in moſt caſes totally changed in its qualities. It is broken down and confuſed in the ſtratum, and ſometimes mixed with ſmall pieces of the contiguous ſtrata. The coal in this ſtate, is entirely deprived of its bituminous part, and therefore is altogether unfit for the purpoſes of fuel. In the miner's phraſe, it is called *foul* coal. The coal uſually continues in this ſtate to a diſtance from the dyke on each ſide, in proportion to its thickneſs. I have been informed by ſome miners, that the extent of the foul coal, on each ſide of the dyke, is found to be equal to one half of its thickneſs. But how far this is to be conſidered as a general fact, I have hitherto had no opportunity of aſcertaining.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Scots Magazine.

STRICTURES on the LIFE and WRITINGS of the Celebrated BARON HALLER.

Continued from Page 120.

THESE labours terminated in a new edition of the *Enumeratio*, which however, had received ſo many improvements, that the author regarded it as a new work. It was publiſhed in three volumes folio in the year 1768, under the title of *Hiſtoria Stirpium indigenarum Helvetiæ inchoata.* In this work, moſt of the plants are deſcribed, purſuant to the method adopted in the former edition, with this alteration, however, that the order of the claſſes is inverted. He here begins with the *Compoſitæ*, which correſponds with the claſs *Syngeneſia* of Linnæus, ending with the *Cryptogamia*, which commenced the original edition of the *Enumeratio.*

On this part of Haller's arrangement, it may with great truth be obſerved, that in both his works, the ſtudent labours under the great diſadvantage of being involved in the moſt intricate part of the ſyſtem, while as yet, he has obtained no knowledge of the ſcience. The adept in the ſcience will alſo deſiderate with regret, ſeveral particulars equally curious and intereſting, which enhanced the value of the former publication, but are expunged from the preſent edition. For although the author has extended the Memoir on the Phyſical Geography of Switzerland, and has given an ample detail, both of theſe authors who had preceded him in the inveſtigation of the Helvetic plants, and of his own excurſions for that end, he has omitted his valuable critical retroſpect of the Botanical publications prior to his own, and contented himſelf with a mere

mere enumeration of all the writings on Botany, from the æra of Theophraſtus, to the year 1768.

To the ſtudent, it is a matter of ſtill deeper regret, that in this edition, Haller has thought proper to ſuppreſs a great number of the ſynonimes attached to each plant, admitting only a few of more recent date. It may be further remarked, that although he has neglected no opportunity to give place to the Synonyma of Linnæus; yet has he unfortunately omitted the trivial names, a defect, which muſt abridge the value and uſefulneſs of his book in the eſtimation of thoſe who are converſant with the Sexual ſyſtem.

Theſe omiſſions muſt be regarded as defects or *deſiderata*; yet are they amply compenſated by the numberleſs improvements made, both in the generic and ſpecific deſcriptions, by the vaſt acceſſions to the number of plants, which is extended from 1840 to 2486, of which 800 belong to the Cryptogamic claſs. Of theſe, the greater part appertain to the order of the Fungi, to which Haller paid particular attention, and of which he tells us, he had drawings of more than 400 ſpecies, delineated under his own immediate inſpection. The value of this edition is alſo greatly enhanced by the diſquiſitions relative to the uſe of plants, with which it abounds; and by his accurate references to theſe authorities, upon which he grounded ſuch concluſions, as had not occurred to himſelf. It comes, moreover, recommended by this additional improvement, that in the notes ſubjoined to each genus, the author has introduced the plants of Theophraſtus and of Dioſcorides, wherever, upon accurate criteria, they could be recogniſed.

From this ſtatement of Haller's Botanical labours, ſome eſtimate may be formed of his ſucceſs and diligence in this department of ſcience; yet was it only a comparatively ſmall portion of his time which he devoted to inveſtigations, terminating in diſcoveries ſo numerous and ſo intereſting.

Were we to deſcant upon the pleaſure reſulting from an avocation ſo apparently revolting, as the diſſection of human bodies; to ſuch of your readers as have not felt that enthuſiaſm which is implied by the love of ſcience, our language would appear unfeeling and paradoxical; yet certain it is, that Haller, one of the moſt humane, and modeſt, and tender-hearted of the ſons of men, in the year 1742, read in the univerſity of Gottingen, his elegant and ſpirited *Oratio de amenitatibus anatomes*, or, an eulogium on this ſeemingly forbidding employment. With regard to himſelf, he diſſected more ſubjects, than any other individual that ever exiſted: the author of this article writes from memory, and conſequently under correction; but unleſs his recollection deceives him, he has either ſome-where read, or heard it aſſerted upon what he conſidered at the time as good authority, that beſides lower animals innumerable, Haller had diſſected no leſs than *five hundred human ſubjects!* Here indeed it was, that he purſued anatomical diſcoveries with unexampled zeal; and the wonderful ſucceſs of his inveſtigations, amply rewarded his labours.

Haller ſeems early to have adopted the opinion, that preceding or cotemporary anatomiſts had been chiefly occupied in inveſtigating the laws and functions of the bones, and muſcles, and nerves, and viſcera; and that the knowledge of the laws, and arrangement of the arterial ſyſtem, had not, in point of accuracy and extent, kept pace with the information obtained, relative to theſe organs. This defect he wiſhed to ſupply, by a more complete and

accurate

accurate delineation of this intereſting department of the vaſcular ſyſtem, than had then exiſted, a taſk which he has accompliſhed with his uſual ability and ſucceſs. For his deſcription of the arteries is not only more complete and accordant with nature, than any other work upon the ſubject with which the world had been favoured, previous to its appearance; but, as it was obſerved in a former part of this eſſay, has conſtituted the groundwork of future publications. And by far the greater number of ſyſtem makers have done little elſe than tranſcribe or tranſlate it, without having the gratitude to acknowledge their obligation to the great original. This incomparable work appeared ſucceſſively in eight faſciculi or folio volumes: the firſt was publiſhed at Gottingen, in the year 1743, and the laſt, at the ſame place in 1756.

The anatomical labours of Haller were not confined to diſquiſitions on the arterial ſyſtem, they extended to other departments of the ſcience; and his tracts, when collected together in the year 1768, formed three maſſy volumes in quarto. Such of your readers as may wiſh to inform themſelves, as to the extent of his labours in Anatomy and Phyſiology, will find a detailed account of his diſcoveries in theſe ſciences at the end of the ſixth volume of the quarto edition of his Phyſiology.

To ſome of theſe diſcoveries, his cotemporaries have queſtioned the validity of his claim; but to moſt of them, his right remains inconteſtible; and the light which he has thrown on many of the moſt intricate and intereſting proceſſes of the animal œconomy, incubation, generation, oſſification, muſcular irritability, &c. &c. has immortalized his name, and will record his fame to the lateſt poſterity.

The emoluments accruing to Haller from his labours, increaſed in proportion, as his reputation was diffuſed. His merit became now univerſally conſpicuous, and his literary honours accumulated in ſucceſſion. In the year 1748, he was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Stockholm; in the year 1749, the Royal Society of London received him as a non-reſident aſſociate; and, in 1754, he had the diſtinguiſhed honour conferred upon him, of being choſen one of the eight foreign members of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. In the year 1739, George the Second appointed him his phyſician; and, in 1740, he was elected king's counſellor. In the year 1749, his royal maſter obtained for him letters of nobility from the emperor Francis; and, in a viſit to the univerſity about this period, Haller experienced the moſt flattering marks of his approbation; an honour, of which our author makes a grateful acknowledgement, in an Engliſh tract, entitled, "A ſhort narrative of the king's journey to Gottingen;" and in the dedication to George the Second, prefixed to an edition of *Burhaave's Methodus Studii Medici*.

In the year 1745, the celebrated Dillenius, Profeſſor of Botany at Oxford died; when the univerſity ſolicited a viſit from our author, probably with the intention of electing him to the vacant chair, the invitation however, was reſpectfully declined. A ſimilar offer was made him by the univerſity of Utrecht, of which he did not accept; and in the year 1750, he rejected an invitation from the king of Pruſſia, although accompanied with the offer of a conſiderable penſion.

About this period, he was elec-

ted a member of the Great Council of Berne, an arrangement, which imparted to him peculiar ſatisfaction, as it inſured him a dignified, probably a lucrative retreat in his native city, which he had always regarded with an affectionate attachment, and where he had long wiſhed to ſpend the evening of his day.

At length, influenced by the precarious ſtate of his health, by an anxious deſire of removing from Gottingen, which, in his elegiac ode on the death of Marianne, he emphatically terms the grave of his wife; and, by a laudable anxiety to devote the remaining period of his life to the ſervice of his country, he repaired to Berne in the year 1753, in queſt of ſome official ſituation, which, although leſs lucrative than his preſent appointment, might enable him to exchange a ſcene, from which he felt a growing averſion, for a reſidence which had long been the object of his affection. Soon after his arrival, he obtained, by lot, an official appointment, to which no great emolument was indeed attached; but which might pave the way for more profitable employments. Another motive weighed with Haller; the patronage attached to this appointment, would promote his views in eſtabliſhing his children in the world. He therefore reſigned his profeſſorſhip at Gottingen, and ſettled in his native city. Such was the general joy of his countrymen, on this event, that medals were ſtruck to commemerate his return.

Having come to this determination of retiring, the moſt faſcinating offers could not ſhake his reſolution. In the year 1755, he reſiſted the moſt importunate ſolicitations of the great Frederick, to ſuperintend the Academies of Pruſſia, and to accept the chancellorſhip of the Univerſity of Halle, vacant by the death of Wolfius. In the year 1767, he declined the offer of a very advantageous and honourable ſettlement at Peterſburgh, made him by the late Empreſs of Ruſſia; and in 1770, he rejected the ſtill more dignified promotion to the chancellorſhip of the Univerſity of Gottingen, with a very handſome appointment appended to his office, although his preſent Majeſty correſponded with him upon the ſubject, and actually wrote a letter to the Senate of Berne, requeſting their influence to enſure his acceptance.

In declining offers ſo tempting as theſe, Haller muſt have been actuated ſolely by a diſintereſted attachment to his native city. His generoſity made the due impreſſion on his countrymen, whoſe gratitude correſponded with the ſacrifices which he made. They placed in him the moſt liberal and unbounded confidence, and they employed his talents in the public ſervice.

In the year 1757, we find him commiſſioned to effect a reformation in the Academy of Lauſanne; and, in the enſuing year, he was deputed, by the Senate, to inveſtigate ſome curious remains of antiquity, diſcovered at Culme. Much about the ſame period, he was appointed a director of the ſalt-works at Bex and Aigle, with an annual ſalary of L. 500. This appointment continued ſix years, and during its continuance, he reſided at La Roche.

In this retirement, we find him occupied in the ſuperintendance and improvement of the ſalt-works committed to his charge, of which he ſketched a brief account; and, in occaſional excurſions into the adjacent country, of which he has alſo given a topographical narrative. But what has ſecured to this retreat a perpetuity of fame is, its being the ſcene, where he prepared and publiſhed, his incomparable and immortal work on phyſiology.

Haller

Haller cultivated the various branches of medical knowledge with great diligence, and with ample ſucceſs; but phyſiology ſeems to have been his favourite ſtudy: And it is here that he has muſtered the whole force of his genius, and eſtabliſhed his undoubted right to the title of an inventor in ſcience.

In the outlines of Phyſiology or *Primæ Lineæ Physiologiæ*, originally printed at Gottingen in the year 1747, the plan is unfolded, which he afterwards proſecuted with ſuch unexampled ſucceſs, in his immortal work, which, under the modeſt title of elements, or *Elementa Physiologiæ corporis humani*, made its appearance, in eight ſucceſſive quarto volumes, from the year 1756, to the year 1766. The limits, within which this ſuperficial narrative muſt be compriſed, will by no means permit us to go into any thing like an ample detail relative to the merit of this noble performance; but, to impreſs your readers with ſome idea of its ſuperlative value, it may not be improper, briefly to delineate the province of phyſiology, and to notice the ſtate in which Haller found this moſt intereſting, but moſt difficult, and perhaps leaſt underſtood of all ſciences.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Scots Magazine.

SKETCHES OF ANCIENT COSMOGONY.

Continued from page 131.

Of the Hebrew Cosmogony.

THE coſmogony of Moſes is recorded in his book of Origins or Geneſis, in the following terms.

"In the beginning, God created both the heavens and the earth; and the earth was confuſed, and full of cavities; and darkneſs was over the deep; and a ſtrong wind fluctuated over the waters: and God ſaid, Let there be light, and light was; and God ſaw the light that it was good, and God made a ſeparation between the light and the darkneſs. And God called the light, day; and the darkneſs, he called night: ſo there were darkneſs and light the firſt period, or *yum*. And God ſaid, Let there be an expanſion, or æther, in the midſt of the waters, and let it ſeparate the waters from the waters. And God made the expanſion, and divided the waters which were below the expanſion, from thoſe that were above the expanſion, and it was ſo; and God called the expanſion heaven: and there were darkneſs and light the ſecond period. And God ſaid, Let the waters under heaven be collected into one place, and let the dry land appear; and it was ſo. And God called the dry land earth, and the collection of the waters, he called ſea; and God ſaw that it was good. And God ſaid, Let the earth vegetate with vegetables, the ſeeding herb producing ſeed, and the fruit-tree fruit after its ſpecies, according to its ſeed, over the earth; and it was ſo: and God ſaw that it was good: and darkneſs and light compoſed the third period. And God ſaid, Let there be lights in the expanſion of

heaven, to divide the day from the night, and let them be ſigns for the ſeaſons, for the days, and for the years; and let them be lights in the expanſion of heaven, to illuminate the earth; and it was ſo. And God made the two great lights, the greater light to regulate the day, and the leſſer light to regulate the night: and he made the ſtars; and God ſet them in the expanſion of heaven, to illuminate the earth, and to regulate the day and night, and to divide the light from the darkneſs: and God ſaw that it was good: and darkneſs and light compoſed the fourth period."

Thus far the Moſaic book of origins records the formation of the earth, and the production of vegetable matter. The account is brief, being contained in a preface to a collection of hiſtorical monuments and laws; but it is, perhaps, more ſtrictly philoſophic, than any relation extant, both in reſpect of the congruity of the narration, and the conformity of facts to known phenomena. It does not deſcribe the proceſs of creation, a ſubject evidently beyond our comprehenſion; but merely ſtates, that the ſyſtem of nature with which we are acquainted, derived its origin from God. It declares, that the earth gradually aſſumed its preſent form and arrangements, and divides the proceſs into diſtinct periods, according to the commencement of different phenomena. The arrangement of theſe periods, perhaps, may rather refer to the claſſes of phænomena, than to the order of time; at leaſt, if this could be proved to be true, it would not invalidate the accuracy of the narration. Theſe periods are termed *yum*, a word frequently tranſlated day, but which ſeems as various in its ſignifications, as the Hindu *yug*. That it does not denote a natural day, in this paſſage, is obvious; ſince it is mentioned before the exiſtence of the ſun, which divides time into night and day. In the prophetic writings, it denotes a natural day, a month, or a year; and, if we judge from the etymology, any revolution of time. The revolutions of time, deſcribed by nature, are chiefly three; the ſolar and lunar periods with that which is defined by the motion of the earth round its own axis. In the primitive ages, all theſe three ſeem to have been expreſſed by the ſame general word, though it might be reſtricted by its definite adjunct. In the Hindu monuments, the computation of time ſeems to have been made by days, during their three firſt yugs or ages, and theſe are termed years or revolutions of the earth round its own axis. This idea is ſupported by a fact in the Hindu chronology, in which it is aſſerted, that a year of the gods is equal to 365 years of men; which ſeems to ſhew, that a year of the gods is a phraſe of the ſame ſignification with the Homeric Διος μεγαλη ενιαυτος, and the Latin *Annus mirabilis*. The earth, at its formation, is ſaid to have been *confuſed*, and *full of cavities*; or, according to the Arabic verſion, *covered with abyſſes*; but, according to the Septuagint, *inviſible* and *incompoſed*. Should we, therefore conclude, that the primordial earth was partly a confuſed maſs of elementary ſubſtances, and partly full of empty cavities: we would form at leaſt, a probable ſuppoſition, contradicted by no exiſting phænomena. That the earth muſt have been originally in a ſoft or muddy ſtate, has been inferred from its preſent ſpheroidical form, compreſſed at the poles, and in the higher latitudes, in proportion to their proximity to the poles. Some geological phænomena ſeem to demonſtrate this fact. In the mountains of Quedlix and Portſiællet in Norway, which conſiſt of an

an argillaceous pudding-ſtone, the ſiliceous pebbles contained, are compreſſed at the lower parts of the mountains, to the thickneſs of about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, but increaſe in ſize and roundneſs, in proportion, as their ſituation is much elevated. 1 *Bergm. Fode Buch.* 182. In the Vivarois, the loweſt ſtrata of primitive lime-ſtone have been found of the thickneſs of only $\frac{1}{72}$ of an inch, but their thickneſs increaſes with the elevation of the mountain, until it arives at 30 or 40 feet at the ſummit. 1 Soulavie 178.* Mr Ferner made the ſame obſervation in England. The number of chryſtalline ſubſtances which exiſt in ſeparate maſſes, or cement various ſpecies of ſtrata, rather adds probability to this doctrine, than oppoſes it; for, though lapideous bodies may acquire a chryſtalline ſtructure, by cooling ſlowly from a ſtate of fuſion; yet, in nature, this ſtructure ſeems to be more commonly produced by aqueous ſolution. Many ſubſtances too, at a very conſiderable depth beneath the earth's ſurface, ſtill retain their water of chryſtallization. The liquid ſtate of the primordial earth has been denied, on account of the difficult ſolubility of many of its ſolids, and the total inſolubility of a variety of theſe in water, which is generally repreſented as the univerſal menſtruum. Among others, Silex, and Fluor ſpar have been mentioned by Dr Hutton, as totally inſoluble in that fluid. Klaproth has lately demonſtrated, that ſilex is ſoluble in pure water; but it has ſtill been alleged, that, admitting this ſolution, the immenſe quantity of that fluid requiſite to effect its ſolution, forms an inſuperable objection. But thoſe who propoſe this difficulty, do not advert, that, upon the hypotheſis of the original liquid ſtate of the globe, pure water could not have been the univerſal menſtruum, but a turbid chaotic fluid; holding, either in ſolution or diffuſion, the generic earths; the known metallic and ſemi-metallic ſubſtances, with the various ſaline and inflammable ſubſtances. A fluid of this nature, a menſtruum more complex than any that has ſince exiſted, muſt have poſſeſſed properties very different from any with which we have ever been acquainted. Neither is ſuch a quantity of this fluid requiſite, as would be neceſſary at preſent, to diſſolve the ſolid concrete globe. There is no evidence, that the ſolid earthy ſubſtances were originally formed in a ſolid ſtate, rather than in that ſtate of minute diviſion, which aqueous ſolution requires. Upon this hypotheſis therefore, ſuch a quantity of the fluid menſtruum is only required, as would be ſufficient to preſerve theſe ſolid ſubſtances for ſome time, in a ſtate of ſolution or diffuſion, until a ſpontaneous depoſition ſhould take place.

It is ſaid by Moſes, that darkneſs was upon the face of the deep. The word tranſlated *deep* or *abyſs*, denotes a great cavity, an immenſe depth of water, or any other fluid, as the chaotic; and is rendered in Greek by χαος, the name of chaos among the Grecian philoſophers. David, in Pſalm civ. 6. ſays, "the earth was covered with water, the abyſs, like a garment, was its covering." In this paſſage, he probably refers to the Moſaic account of the Creation, and expreſſes the Jewiſh idea, that the ſolid nucleus of the earth was at firſt covered with an immenſe body of water, which was afterwards partly abſorbed in the interior cavities of the earth, and partly formed the ſeas. Thus, it is added in the ſame Pſalm, "that the water ſtood above the mountains." The ſame author ſays, that "God fixed the earth on its baſis, from which it ſhall not be removed for ever."—

which

* Kirwan's Geological Eſſays ap. Iriſh Tranſactions vol. 5.

which ſeems naturally to allude to the depoſition of the ſucceſſive ſtrata on the central nucleus of the earth. Over the turbid depths of this ſuperincumbent fluid, the dark miſt would at firſt ſtagnate, or *ſtarken*, according to the Hutchinſonian phraſe, till the heat extricated, during the proceſs of chryſtallization, from ſuch immenſe quantities of lapideous ſubſtances, produced a prodigious evaporation. Conflagrations of inflammable matter would be excited, and would diſengage the oxygen of the ſurrounding fluid. The oxygen, uniting with metallic iron, with ſulphurated carbonaceous, and bituminous ſubſtances, would ſtill increaſe the conflagration, until a prodigious quantity of oxygen and azote was expelled and elevated above the fluid, to form an atmoſphere. Next follows the production of light; whether by extrication from the chaotic maſs or otherwiſe, Moſes does not attempt to inform us. He does not deſcribe the phyſical compoſition, or the eſſential nature of light; he only relates its production by the Deity: which phraſe applies equally to its immediate creation, and its extrication, according to the preeſtabliſhed order of events, which the Deity had conſtituted. The effect, or rather the ſucceeding event of the production of light, is ſtated to be the expanſion of air, or the unfixing the elaſtic fluid, from the increaſing exhalation of the waters, and the progreſſive exſiccation of the land. The effect of the firmament or dilated ſubſtance, was to divide the waters from the waters, or to ſeparate and contain vapours. The quantity of water elevated, in the proceſs of evaporation, is ſo enormous, and the quantity of rain that falls in ſtorms, hurricanes, &c. ſo extremely great, that it is not impoſſible that the water contained in the atmoſphere, may equal the quantity of that fluid contained in the ſeas. The elevation of ſuch a quantity of the ſurrounding fluid would expoſe a part of the earth's ſolid ſurface, the remaining waters would be collected in the cavities of the earth's ſurface, and thus the dry land would appear. After the elevation of the dry land, the next event is the production of vegetable ſubſtances. After the dry land had become a proper nidus for vegetable life, the implanted ſeeds of vegetables immediately begin to germinate, and the different ſpecies of plants, ſhrubs, and trees ſpring up. That the principles of vegetable life had exiſted before the earth was conſolidated, and had emerged from the waters, ſeems to be inſinuated in Geneſis ii. 4. Theſe are the origins of the heavens and the earth, at their formation, at the period when God formed the heavens and the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew in the earth, and every plant of the field before it vegetated.

The Coſmogony of Moſes proceeds thus:

"And God ſaid, let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth, in the open expanſion of heaven; and God created great whales and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, according to their ſpecies, and every winged fowl, after his ſpecies; and God ſaw that it was good. And God bleſſed them, ſaying, be fruitful and multiply, and fill the waters in the ſeas, and let fowl multiply in the earth. And the darkneſs and the light formed the fifth period. And God ſaid, let the earth produce the living creature according to its ſpecies; the cattle and the reptile, and the wild beaſt, after its ſpecies; and it was ſo. And God made the wild beaſt after its kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth,

earth, after its kind, and God ſaw that it was good. And God ſaid, let us make man in our image, after our likeneſs, and let him have dominion over the fiſh of the ſea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle and over all the earth, and over every reptile that creepeth upon the earth. So God created *Man* in his own image, in the image of God created he him, male and female, created he them. And God bleſſed them; and God ſaid unto them, be fruitful and multiply, and repleniſh the earth and ſubdue it, and have dominion over the fiſh of the ſea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every thing that moveth upon the earth. And God ſaid, behold I have given you every herb bearing ſeed, which is upon the ſurface of the whole earth, and every tree which bears fruit and produces ſeed, ſhall be for your food. And to every beaſt of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to every reptile of the earth, ſhall the green herb be for meat; and it was ſo. Thus, the heavens and the earth were completed, and all their multitudes. And, at the ſeventh period, God completed the work which he had made, and he deſiſted on the ſeventh period from all the work which he had made; and God bleſſed the ſeventh period, and ordained it holy, becauſe on that period he had deſiſted from all the work which he had gradually formed."

The greater part of this relation is too explicit to require any commentary; yet, there are ſome circumſtances that deſerve attention. The production of fiſh, ſea-fowl, and marine animals, is recorded to have been poſterior to the production of vegetable ſubſtances, and the emerging of the dry land. Various phænomena in the natural hiſtory of the globe confirm this aſſertion. The moſt lofty ridges of mountains, in every quarter of earth, contain no ſhells nor petrefactions incorporated with the rocky maſſes, or embedded in the ſtrata, of which they are compoſed. The ſummits of theſe ridges were probably uncovered while the original fluid, which ſurrounded the earth was much more impure than our preſent ſeas; and, while the extricated gaſes which compoſed the atmoſphere, had not combined in their preſent form. No ſhells nor petrefactions have yet been diſcovered above the height of 8500 feet. The greateſt elevation at which they they have been obſerved, is ſtated in the following inſtances: M. de Luc found Cornua Ammonis petrified on Mount Grenier, at the height of 7800 feet; *Lettres à la Reine*, 227. Baron Zoits relates, that petrefactions were found in lime-ſtone, on the mountain of Terglore, in Carniola, at the height of nearly 8500 feet. But Fichtel remarks, that, ſtill higher on theſe mountains, no petrefactions were found. M. de Luc ſays, that the Chain of Jura abounds in marine remains; but theſe remains are only found in the loweſt chain, and no petrefactions are found in the higheſt, though it conſiſts of lime-ſtone. The Pyrenees are moſtly calcareous, yet their elevated ridges, contain neither ſhells nor petrifactions, according to De la Peroufe, *Traite des Mines de Fer*. 336. Neither are any found in Santo Velino, the higheſt of the Appenines, the height of which is above 8300 feet, tho' they abound in thoſe ridges that are lower. In the Savoyan Alps, according to Sauſſure, none are found in the Buet, which is calcareous, and exceeds 10,000 feet in height, though they abound in Salenche, Saleve, Mole, &c. which are not elevated 7000 feet. Laſius remarks, with regard to the Hartz, that no petrefactions are found in thoſe mountains, whoſe height exceeds

2310,

2310, and Renovants aſſerts, that the Siberian mountains, on both ſides of the Altai, which contain animal remains, are none of them more than 2000 Paris feet in height. It has alſo been obſerved, that in the more elevated tracts, towards the deſert of Cobi, the plains of the Mongols, and the ridges of Boutan and Tibet, no ſhells or petrefactions occur, though they abound in lime-ſtone, particularly about the ſources of the Amour.

In the ſubſequent part of the Moſaic relation, no difficulty preſents itſelf. It certainly was never intended by Moſes to be a theory of the earth; ſo, that in this inſtance, we probably do the author equal injuſtice with thoſe allegorizing perſonages, who have ſuppoſed, that when he was marrying his wife, he was only making a metaphor. In the rapid ſketch, prefixed to his Jewiſh Hiſtory and Civil Inſtitutions, he gives ſuch a Hiſtorical Outline of the earth's formation, as he judged neceſſary for religious, not philoſophical purpoſes. He does not give a hiſtorical narrative of particular events, chymical or mechanical, when the earth aſſumed its original texture; and its component parts, their primæval arrangement. But neither has he given a ſyſtem of aſtronomy, though he frequently mentions the ſtars of heaven; nor a ſyſtem of practical mathematics adapted to naval architecture, though he records the dimenſions of Noah's ark. Neither theſe, nor the true ſyſtem of geology, were neceſſary to the propagation of the religion which he revealed. The greateſt enthuſiaſts, even thoſe who have pretended to diſcover the whole Encyclopædie of Human Science in the Bible, have never pretended that this was neceſſary to religion: they have only aſſigned this occult ſcience as an additional proof of its excellence. Had Moſes recorded the dimenſions of the Garden of Eden, and deſcribed the manner in which it was laid out, we might have inferred his acquaintance with the art; but, we never could have concluded, that he intended to compoſe a Treatiſe on the Art of Gardening. But, though the Moſaic account is rather hiſtorical than philoſophical, it is neither contradicted by the phænomena of nature, nor controverted by any principle of philoſophical reaſoning. The author, it is true, never attempts to make us acquainted with the innate eſſences of bodies, nor pretends to explain the manner how they were produced, but refers us to the power of the creating Intelligence, who gave being to the heavens and the earth, as he exiſted before them.

(To be continued.)

To the Editors of the Scots Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,

I FIRMLY truſt that the diſpute betwixt the ox-pokers and carrion-flingers (ſee Marſhal's Minutes of Agriculture) will now be at an end, and that the bleſſed period, predicted fourſcore and four years ago, will ſoon happily arrive. Two redoubtable knights, not of the errant order, but Honourable Baronets of Great Britain, have certified to the patriotic Board of Agricul-

ture,

ture, that the earth, or the capital ſtock of the country, in the language of œconomiſts, may be digged, or, as we call it in Scotland, delved at leſs expence than hitherto has been found practicable to cultivate it, with that antiquated and cumberſome implement called a plough; nay, that in fact, a cottager and his family are capable of working as much ground with the ſpade, in the courſe of one year, as is generally executed by a man and two horſes in the like time. This information is ſo important, and accompanied with ſuch a train of advantages to the imperial kingdom, that I cannot refrain from elucidating the ſubject in a few points, which have rather been overlooked by the original diſcoverers.

1ſt, Neither rain nor ſnow are permitted to fall upon the ground poſſeſſed by the cottagers, at leaſt, in ſuch a degree, as to retard work for a ſingle hour, or to damage the ſeveral articles thereupon produced. This temperature of climate is of ſuch ſingular importance, that it can hardly be duly appreciated. No longer ago than laſt winter, the common plough farmers, from the ſeverity of the ſtorm, were nearly idle for two months, which occaſioned a loſs to the nation of two millions Sterling at leaſt. This could not have happened under the new ſyſtem, which permits the cottager to carry on work from the one year's end to the other; beſides, neither mildew nor blight affect the cottager's crops, whereas, thoſe of the farmer, are leſs or more injured, every ſeaſon, by ſuch baneful diſorders.

2dly, Neither ſickneſs nor ſorrow can gain acceſs into thoſe happy regions where the cottager dwells; nor is the cry of diſtreſs ever heard within their bounds. Theſe circumſtances are almoſt ſufficient to tempt every conſiderate man in the three kingdoms to forſake his preſent occupation, and turn cottager, ſeeing that conſtant health is the greateſt terreſtrial bleſſing which mortal man can enjoy.

3dly, The produce of theſe highly favoured fields is more eſtimable than what is raiſed by profeſſional farmers, which undoubtedly is an object of magnitude. According to the ancient adage, "there muſt always be two people at the making of a bargain;" but this does not hold true in the caſe of a cottager, for he poſſeſſes a power of putting a price upon his articles, which, in the nature of things, cannot be withdrawn from him. Perhaps, in the trifling articles of butter and ſour milk an exception muſt be made.

4thly, The cottager's rent is always leſs than what is paid by mercenary farmers, and this at leaſt, is a primary advantage. Landed gentlemen in Scotland generally think one-third of the produce too little for the rent. Arthur Young ſtates one fifth as a proper ratio; but the fortunate cottager is accommodated upon much better terms; he ſeldom pays more than one-eighth, that is to ſay, when the ſuperior value of his produce is conſidered.

5thly, The condition of the cottager is ſo exceſſively meliorated, that he abſolutely gains more from twenty days labour, with the addition of a few ſpare hours, than he can earn in the farmer's ſervice in the courſe of 285 days. In my humble opinion, this points out the propriety of extending the ſyſtem; for it is plain, that by giving him 45 acres inſtead of 3 acres, as ſuggeſted by theſe worthy knights, he would enjoy a neat income of three hundred pounds Sterling per annum, which certainly would be a comfortable affair. I apprehend no man, except the cottager, could reap one-fourth of this profit from

ſuch a ſpace of ground; and, in this idea, I am happy to be countenanced by one of the gentlemen alluded to. Perhaps he goes further than I can accompany him, in aſſerting, that the cottager can make more money from *three*, than the farmer from *eight* acres, which our opponents may reckon as favouring the ſyſtem too much.

6thly, And laſtly, for it would fill up your work, were I to detail the whole benefits of the ſyſtem, every man be his previous diſpoſitions and habits what they may, inſtantly becomes ſober and induſtrious, the moment he is admitted upon the cottage roll. Nay more, his very wife is always buſy; that is, ſhe becomes, all at once, ſomething like the good woman deſcribed in the Proverbs, while the whole family, all, and every one of them, are healthy, contented, and happy. They work 305 days in a year, which is more than what is done by any any other claſs in the three kingdoms.

So perverſe and hoſtile, however, are mankind to every improving ſcheme, that I muſt confeſs, that I have heard various objections ſtated, not only to the extention, but even to the introduction of this truly patriotic plan. It has been alleged, that one of the gentlemen concerned, denies his faith by his practice; but this I rank as an uncharitable ſuggeſtion, and undeſerving of notice. The bad condition in which the ground is generally kept, in the hands of ſmall poſſeſſors, is alſo inſiſted upon, as a good argument, againſt what is ſtiled the modern *agrarian* ſyſtem; but it may be anſwered, that the cenſure applied in this inſtance is irrelevant, becauſe the bad management mentioned, proceeds from imperfect ploughing; and conſequently, is unconnected with a ſyſtem which is founded upon a total rejection of that inſtrument. It has likewiſe been urged, that a rood of ground cannot be digged in 62 hours, at leaſt in a ſufficient way, and that when potatoes and turnips are to be raiſed, three diggings would be neceſſary, though only one is allowed in the plan. The quantity of potatoes per acre, and the price per buſhel have alſo been ſaid to be exaggerated, and the whole calculations have been characteriſed as founded upon deluſive principles. Avaunt ye ſcep-*tics*, have ye not teſtimony unparalelled ſince the creation of the world, in ſupport of the magnificent and philanthropic plan. 1ſt, The evidence is legal, being given by two witneſſes. 2dly, It is reſpectable, the witneſſes are knights, and baronets to boot. 3dly, The evidence is uncommon; for one of the witneſſes is a Scotchman, and the other an Engliſhman, 4thly, The evidence is curious; one of the witneſſes comes from the largeſt Engliſh county, and the other from a diſtrict in Scotland, claſſed, by the articles of union, only as half a county. Ponder, ye unbelievers, therefore, upon theſe uncommon circumſtances, caſt away the unfortunate prejudices which have taken poſſeſſion of your minds, and join with me in extolling the authors of the new ſyſtem, as true friends to the agricultural proſperity, and national happineſs of the Britiſh iſles.—I am,

Sir, Yours,

A Lover of Projects.

P. S. It would be a farther improvement to ordain all the old croft lands of the kingdom to be planted with cottages, and the farmers to be turned to the out-fields; winter tares being included in the rotation propoſed for the cottager, renders the beſt ſoil neceſſary to bring the ſyſtem to perfection.

For the Scots Magazine.

THE Editors of the Scots Magazine having been favoured with a copy of the Earl of Buchan's Verſes to the Ducheſs of Gordon, are deſirous of teſtifying their reſpect for his Lordſhip, by aſſigning it a conſpicuous place in their miſcellany, diſtinct from the maſs of vulgar poetry. The light, elegant, extemporaneous ſtile of poetry, in which his Lordſhip excels, has never been naturalized in Scotland. It is the native production of a warmer climate, and more genial atmoſphere, than that which extorted from the ſage Buchanan the following verſes,

Illa quidem, Cirrhâ procul, et Permeſſide lymphâ,
Penè ſub arctoi ſidere nata poli.

The elegant facility of his Lordſhip's verſification is not more conſpicuous than his patriotiſm in tranſporting the rapid graces, of the Italian and Spaniſh *improviſatori* from the Po and the Guadalquiver to the Banks of the Tweed. His Lordſhip's opinion, that this elegant faculty is the only veſtige of the ancient ſpirit of poetry that ſtill exiſts among the moderns, is well illuſtrated by his own inimitable production, which does honour to the Scotiſh Arcadia. The learned reader will recognize, at once, the delicate alluſion in the following verſes to the Venus Anadyomene of the Greeks, that has ſo ſeldom been the ſubject of either painting or poetry.

THE

EARL OF BUCHAN

ARRIVING IN SCOTLAND,

TO THE

DUCHESS OF GORDON.

THOU beauteous Star, whoſe ſilvery light,
Enchanting came upon my youthful ſight!
Ah! what a blaze has hid thy virgin rays,
Whilſt I, in woods retir'd, have paſt my days!
Now ſilver'd o'er by Time's eventful hand,
I greet thy evening beam on Scotia's ſtrand.
CLARA! this image is to picture Thee!—
I ſaw thee riſing from the Atlantic ſea,
Thy treſſes dropping the Cerulean wave,
From whence THOU graceful didſt the water lave;
The Graces, and the loving Boy were there,
And whilſt they braided thy ambroſian hair,
I ſaw THEE bluſhing, ſhrinking from my view,
And thy quick footſteps bruſhing o'er the dew.
Old Kaimes, like Vulcan, firſt proclaim'd thy charms,
And bleſt ALEXIS took THEE to his arms:
CLARA! thy charms ſurpaſs the Paphian Queen,
Now Pallas' caſque upon thy head is ſeen!
'Tis not our hearts ſuffice to grace thy car,
The muſes come at laſt to cloſe the war.
'Tis fixt; behold the wreath THOU well haſt won;
I bear it ſmiling with my ſetting ſun:
I aſk no praiſe, no ſympathetic tear,
Heaven is my home, I am a ſtranger here.

EDINBURGH,
February 17. 1802.

To the Editors of the Scots Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,

IN the notes to Scott's Poem of Glenfinlas, ap. Minſtrelſy of the Scotiſh Border, Vol. II. p. 391, ſome account is given of the Scottiſh ſaint, St Fillan: Some farther notice of this perſonage may be found in Bellenden's Boece, B. 14. fol. cxiii, and Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 1772, Part II. p. 15. 16. The 9th of January was conſecrated to this ſaint; and Kilfillan, *Kella Fillani*, in Renfrew, and St Phillans, or Forgond, in Fife, derived their names from him, as well as Strathfillan, a glen near Killin at the head of Loch Tay, where a priory was founded in honour of him, by Robert Bruce. If you think the following curious document, relating to the famous relic of this ſaint, termed the Quegrich, of ſufficient importance, you are at liberty to inſert it in your Miſcellany. D. H.

Edinburgh, Feb. 15, 1802.

AT Edinburgh, the firſt day of November, ſeventeen-hundred and thirty-four years, In preſence of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, compeared Mr John Lockup, Advocate, as procurator for Malice Doire after deſigned, and gave in the Letters of Gift underwritten, deſiring the ſame to be regiſtrate in their Lordſhips' Books, as a probative writ: which deſire the ſaid Lords found reaſonable, and therefore they ordain the ſame to be done accordingly, conform to Act of Parliament made anent the regiſtration of probative writs, in all points whereof the tenor follows:

JAMES, be ye grace of God, King of Scottis, to all and ſindrie owre liegesandſubditis, ſperitualeandtemporale, to quhas knaulage this oure Lres ſal cum, greting: Forasmikle as we have underſtand yt our ſervitoure MALICE DOIRE and his forbearis has had ane Relick of Saint Filane, callit ye *Quegrich*, in keeping of ws & of oure progenitouris, of maiſt nobill mynde, quham God aſſoleze ſen ye tyme King Robert ye Bruys, and of before; and made nane obedience nor anſuere to na perſoun, ſperituale nor temporale, in ony thing concerning ye ſaid haly Relick, utherwayes than is conteint in ye auld infeftment thereof, made and grantit be oure ſaid progenitouris: We charge zow herefore ſtrately, and commandis, that in tyme to cum, ze and ilk ane of zow redily anſuere, intend, and obey to the ſaid M. D. in ye peciable brocking and joiſing of ye ſaid Relick, and that ze naine of zow tak upon hand to compel nor diſtreneze him to make obedience nor anſuere to zow, nor till ony uther, but alanerly to us and oure ſucceſſouris, according to ye ſaid infeftment and foundation of ye ſaid Relick, and ſicklike as wes uſs and wonat in ye tyme of our ſaid progenitouris, of maiſt nobel mynde, of before; and that ze mak him nane impediment, letting, nor diſtroublance in ye paſſing with ye ſaid relick throue ye contre, as he and his forbearis was wount to do; and yt ze and ilk ane of zow, in oure name and autoritie, kepe him unthrallit, bot to remaine in ſicklike fredome and liberte of ye ſaid relick, likeas is conteint in ye ſaid infeftment, under all ye hurt, pain, and charge yt ze and ilk ane of zow may conitt and inrin anent ws on yt part. Geven undir owre ſve Sele, at Edinbr. ye XI day of July, ye zere of God j.m.iiijc.lxxxvij. zeres, and of owre Regnne ye xxviij zere.

Sic Subſcribitur, JAMES R.

R.

L ra pro Maliſio Doire, R.V.

in Strathfillane.

(The privy Seale is appended to ye principal.)

(Signed) Jo. MURRAY.

For the Scots Magazine.

FRAGMENT OF THE ANNALS OF THE OTOMAQUAS.

THE following hiſtorical fragment is ſaid to have been brought from Guiana, by one of the French literati, who have lately returned from that country. It is tranſlated from the annals of the Otomaquas, a tribe of ſingular wiſdom; who have, with great felicity, and good fortune, attained *that* ſtate of nature, ſo much admired by philoſophers. In order to preſerve themſelves in this enviable condition, and prevent themſelves from being overpowered by their intellectual faculties, like civilized barbarians; they eat a pound and a half of fat earth every day: and thus, are under no neceſſity of cultivating the ground, or even of enduring the fatigues of hunting for their ſubſiſtence, like other nations. The Otomaquas are however very ſuperſtitious; and, like the ancient Romans, much addicted to augury. They are ſaid to have a book kept in their principal temple, deſcribing the colour, ſize, and dimenſions of every ſtrange bird, beaſt, or fiſh, that viſits their coaſts, chiefly with a view to the ſalvation of the ſtate; but, according to others, with the deſign of improving the kinds of good eating among the prieſts; a ſubject no leſs worthy of care and conſideration.

IT is conjectured, that the animal deſcribed by the Otomaquas, as a hog or bird, was a Scots beau; who, about the beginning of the laſt century, ſailed for the colony of Darien. It may be alledged, that this conjecture is oppoſed by ſome anachroniſms, as the mention of horſe-racing, pugiliſm, and Prince's ſtreet; but the objection is very trivial as ſome miſtakes may eaſily have ſlipt into the tranſlation; the books of the Otomaquas, conſiſting of bundles of *Quipos*, or ſtrings, knotted like the meſhes of a fiſherman's old net. Beſides, the French are more remarkable for their lively fancy, than cloſe attention to literal truth, and poſſibly a little of the modern *coſtume* may have appeared more elegant. Certain it is, that the heroes of the Iliad never became popular among the ladies till a French taylor gave them faſhionables, that is, a coat, breeches, and boots, like other gentlemen.

"ON the fifth day of the ninth moon, while the evil ſpirit was tormenting the great waters, there appeared on the ſandy ſhore of the Eaſtern Creek, a large floating houſe with white wings. Moſt of the inhabitants having fled from before it, it diſappeared during the night. At the return of dawn after performing the ſolemn ſervice, which ſecures us againſt approaching evil, we went down to the ſhore; where we found a wonderful and ſtrange ſpecies of animal, ſitting on the beach, near a hollow ſcoop of wood. His face and his hair, were pale as ſnow. His eyes

ſtared

ſtared in terrific wildneſs. His feathers were cut in ſuch a manner, as to expreſs the image of his body, which had ſome faint reſemblance of the human figure; excepting the covers of the feet, which extended far beyond the length of his toes. Behind his head, there was a long tail, reſembling that of a pig, which indeed afforded the falſe light of interpretation to our ſacred augurs. It had been recorded in the memories of the wiſe, for many generations, that a new and wonderful ſpecies of ſwine, would be wafted over the great ocean; which would much improve the breed, and alſo the happineſs of the nation. Our elders hailed the happy omen; and the whole aſſembly ſhouted with joy. They approached the cauſe of our terror with loud ſhouts and exultations; and found, that the wild looks of the animal had been greatly miſrepreſented.

The elders then called a palaver on the ſhore, to decide on this new Palladium of the ſtate. Some of the prieſts were of opinion, that the wonderful pig ſhould be ſacrificed to the gods, and his body eaten immediately; partly by way of thankſgiving for the favour, and partly to taſte the nature of the fleſh. The *triotic* members, in oppoſition to the major party, declared, that they would conſider the nation as ruined, if the animal were not left to the *freedom* of his own will, to ſcamper among the rocks, and try the ſoil of the country. They inſiſted, that the bounty of the gods might be cut ſhort for ever; if a bleſſing, which was deſigned to be permanent, ſhould be ſnatched away by ſuch unſeemly anticipation. They moved that the ſtrange pig ſhould be treated with all imaginable gentleneſs; eſpecially, as he ſeemed to be of a very delicate body, averſe to mire, or any kind of water whatſoever. The purity of his nature, they averred, was a direct proof of his having deſcended immediately from the gods.

An ancient prieſt then roſe, and addreſſed the aſſembly. My children, if the counſel of the multitude be followed, our country is ruined indeed. It is recorded in the prophecies of Ugo the red-bearded, ſon of Igo the brown warrior, that a ſtrange bird ſhall be landed in the Eaſtern Creek; who ſhall bring along with him, a great neſt of curious things. In thoſe days, much divine light ſhall be thrown on the art of augury. Men ſhall gather the future will of the gods, from the ſayings, geſtures, and actions of the ſtrange bird; and note them in a book, for explaining the myſteries of fate, and the ſecrets of the unknown country. Let the fowl be kept ſacred, and let not his neſt, which you ſee piled in the hollow ſcoop be deſtroyed. Mark his ſong, and treaſure his geſtures in your minds, for on theſe, my children, depends the ſalvation of the ſtate.

The aſſembly yielded to the prophecy of Ugo; and the ſouls of the wiſe were attentive to the ſounds of the bird, from whoſe mouth iſſued the voice of fate. When the evening ſun became low, the creature deſcended to the ſcoop; and, having drawn ſome red water from a hollow trunk of a tree, drank it very freely. Within a ſhort time, he began to leap and caper furiouſly; and give a long chuckling kind of cry, ſomething like the voice of a parrot; which our augurs faithfully recorded. The ſounds reſembled words, but theſe words, no man can explain; except thoſe, who are ſkilled in the language of birds. We knew now, that the animal was no pig; for ſwine have never aſpired

to

to the honours of ſpeech; and it was accordingly written in the ſacred books, that no man ought to judge of a prodigy by the tail. The firſt ſounds of the bird were theſe: "Egad, a pretty hop upon my ſoul—Sailed from Leith on the 21ſt—left all friends blubbering—All gone to the bottom—there lies the good ſhip Rover—and I am cooly among the Engeans—A curſed fear, I have got, though,—A-hem! ſure I have not caught cold—Huzza, let's ſee. Seven or eight anchors of good wine, brandy, gin, and ſo forth, ſaved—and all my linen, and dreſſing paraphernalia—Huzza! Odſo, I'll aſtoniſh the natives—I'll dreſs, as if bound for Lady Faddle's rout—oh! how the bloods on Princes ſtreet would ſtare, to ſee me capering amongſt the Engeans!"

These words were uttered in ſuch a tone, as ſeemed to be pregnant with the fate of the empire. They were the firſt that the ſtrange fowl ſpoke, after a long ſilence. Our young prophets ſtill imitate their rapidity and vehemence with awe; for they are certainly the wiſeſt ſounds that ever were uttered.

After ſome peculiar geſtures, the animal opened a hollow ſquare tree; and took from thence, new covers for his limbs and claws. We now ſaw that his feathers grew not to his ſkin, but that he was a bird, ſtill without plumage; and indeed a ſtrange ſort of a bird. If the prophecy of Ugo had not called him ſo, and the voice of wiſdom had not proclaimed him, ſurely we could never have known the truth; but that which is recorded in prophecy, no man ought, or dare deny. Yet his form was not that of a man, his ſoles were ſofter than ſilk, his face white as milk; he ſpoke not the language of men, but the language of birds, which few men underſtand.

The fowl ſtript off his plumage; all, except a thin film, like the film of an egg. He then opened a bag full of ſmall duſt, white as ſnow; and ſprinkled it on his head with a bruſh. He lifted to his eye, a circle of clear ice, as ſeemed to the multitude, who raiſed an unquenchable laugh at the figure of the prodigy; and then uttered theſe ſounds, which may the gods avert, as they were certainly a curſe upon our ſinful heads. "A parcel of ſavages by —— ! rat me, if they have ever lived in good company, or know the manners of a gentleman." At which, the profane vulgar raiſed another impious and loud laugh, for which I ſincerely pray, that they may be forgiven!

This ſtrange phænomenon then clothed himſelf in borrowed plumes. He bound a wreath of white cloth around his neck, which almoſt covered his mouth; on his body he put four covers, very ſtrait, and party-coloured. His legs were armed in thick ſkin, and on his white head ſat a black tuft with three corners. At one ſide of the body, hang a long tool in a caſe, of which we could never diſcover the true uſe. Many oracles were conſulted about the deſign of this organ; but the gods always replied, that it was of no ſervice to the bird himſelf, and that it might be ſafely taken away, without endangering in the ſmalleſt degree, his health or beauty. Laſtly, he drew from the hollow tree, a clear ſtone, and looked at it earneſtly; after which he exclaimed in a cheerful tone, "Ding it, a'n't I very ſmart."

By this time, the female part of our nation had aſſembled in great quantities. Whether they were led by curioſity, or drawn by ſupernatural force, it is difficult to ſay. An old prieſteſs was at the head of the band, who had often inſiſted, that all prodigies of a gentler nature, and playful diſpoſition, ſhould be delivered into her hands, as a more careful guardian of the inferior du-

ties

ties of the holy office. To this several of the elders objected; but a report being raiſed, that another fiving houſe had appeared on a different part of the coaſt; they conſigned the care of this peaceable monſter to the women, who were much taken with his figure, and obſerved with raptures, every word which he uttered.

THE firſt thing which he then did, was to ſtrut up and down among the tribe in a proud and lofty manner. He next placed his feet in various poſtures, and made ſigns to them, to do the ſame. They obeyed him with eagerneſs; for all know, that we ought to imitate carefully, the ſervants of the gods. He taught them to run in circles, in a ſtrange, mixed, and irregular manner, a practice, which is ſtill continued in the kingdom, under the name of *reeling*, a ſacred appellation given by its author. Beſides, it is recorded, that he gave ſome of them draughts of a warm and fiery water, which rendered them wild and inſpired. Furthermore, the beautiful red colour of their faces was much heightened; and the tatooing which was done in theſe happy moments, bore all the marks of a divine hand, being very deep and laſting.

MANY of his ſayings, or myſtical ſpeeches, are preſerved in the books of the augurs. Upon ſeeing us kneeling towards the eaſt, in honour of the gods, he exclaimed, "Poor wretches! confoundedly ignorant, groſsly ignorant indeed! Rat me, nothing like the civiliized inhabitants of Europe—Dick, Will, and I, and a thouſand more of your fine fellows know better—Cant, mere cant, nothing elſe,—all your religious ſtuff. Give me the religion of nature, a glaſs of wine and a biſcuit—that's all. Poor ſinners! I could enlighten their minds at full length—but—ſtop, I muſt firſt civilize them by a few dances, and ſo forth; clever and cool O for three hours of a violin: whittling will do—Whip, whoo, whoo, &c. I ſhall be a miſſionary among the Engeans, and teach them the valuable arts and ſciences of Europe—the three greateſt prerogatives of human nature, dancing, horſe-racing, and pugiliſm * * * *

HERE the tranſlation breaks off, to the infinite mortification of every true lover of learning. If a few more of theſe precious annals could be diſcovered; I am convinced, that they would far ſurpaſs the old muſty decades of Titus Livy. They would be far more barbarous and of courſe, much better ſuited to the public taſte.

For the Scots Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the CRIMINAL LAW of SCOTLAND With regard to ADULTERY.

THE character of man, conſidered with reſpect either to his intellectual or moral attainments, is never ſtationary. As ſoon as he ceaſes to advance in the road of improvement, he infallibly begins to recede.

THIS is equally true of nations, and of individuals; national character inceſſantly fluctuates. However correctly it may have been deſignated at any given period, the deſcription is inapplicable to the ſtate of a future

future age. The lapſe of time either changes entirely the more prominent features, or ſo modifies or combines them, as to produce a general effect, different from that of the prefigured picture.

These truths are of infinite importance to the moraliſt and the legiſlator. Engaged in the ſacred office of purifying the fountains of public virtue, it is their part to watch the hiſtory of morals, whether its courſe be progreſſive or retrograde; it is their duty to encourage every propenſity to improvement, and to remove every obſtacle which may retard it.

But it is an eſſential pre-requiſite to the diſcharge of this important duty, that their view of the progreſs of morals be not obſtructed. Happily there are certain points of elevation, from which it may be accurately ſurveyed; certain ſymptoms which plainly indicate whether national virtue is in the courſe of advancement, or of decay. Of theſe appearances, the wiſe legiſlator is ever ready to avail himſelf. With the ſtrong hand of authority he checks every predominant vice, while he is anxious to lend the ſanction of his power to the cultivation of every public virtue.

To exhibit a general view of thoſe moral phenomena, from which the tendency of public character may be thus diſcerned, would be a work of extreme utility and importance. To enlarge on this ſubject here, however, would lead me too far from the particular deſign of the following obſervations. I ſhall confine myſelf to the ſtatement of one ſingle propoſition;—that if we perceive offences againſt the laws of God and man regarded with indifference; if, at the ſame time that theſe are abſtractedly recognited as *crimes*, thoſe who commit them are not branded with infamy as *criminals*; if, while the laws preſcribe a puniſhment for the commiſſion of them, judges forbear to award its infliction;—we may ſafely, nay infallibly, aſſume theſe facts as evidence, that public morality is upon the decline.

That evidence, I fear, is in ſome inſtances too decidedly afforded, by the conduct of men in the age and nation in which we live; and, it is afforded, in an eſpecial manner, by the character of the crime which it is the object of this paper to conſider; namely, the violation of the marriage vow.

When we reflect, that, that crime is ſolemnly prohibited in the firſt code, which the Great Legiſlator of the Univerſe promulgated for the government of his creatures; that the higheſt puniſhments are denounced againſt it by the venerable laws of Moſes; that the prevention of it, has been the ſubject of expreſs enactments, guarded by the moſt powerful ſanctions, in the laws of almoſt every civiliſed country, we will not be inclined raſhly to pronounce it a venial offence.

But when we inveſtigate a little more narrowly the nature and effects of the crime itſelf; when we regard it as ſtriking at the roots of an inſtitution which has been adopted by almoſt every nation, in conformity to the dictates of nature, and the ſoundeſt views of political expediency; an inſtitution ſo ſacred and ſolemn, as to be received in a large part of the Chriſtian world, as one of the ſacraments ordained by the Founder of our religion;—and when, on the other hand, we attend to its deep and fatal conſequences to the happineſs of families, we are almoſt led to wonder, that any prohibitory enactment on the ſubject ſhould have been neceſſary.

In the neighbouring country of England, this crime has, of late, been the ſubject of much able diſ-

cuſſion. There, a claim of pecuniary damages is the only compenſation afforded for the loſs of happineſs and of comfort; the forfeiture of a ſum of money, the only puniſhment inflicted for one of the moſt flagrant and diſgraceful outrages againſt ſociety. It is not wonderful, that a ſyſtem of law, which authoriſes the ſelling of honour, and happineſs, and virtue, for a price, ſhould have met with vigorous and able aſſailants. Accordingly, many wiſe and good men, both in and out of parliament, have loudly complained of the laxity of the law of of England in this particular.

In Scotland, however, adultery *is* numbered among crimes; and heavy penalties are denounced againſt all who may commit it. To the objection urged againſt the law of England, with ſo much appearance of reaſon, ours is therefore not liable. Of its enactments on this ſubject, I ſhall proceed to offer a ſummary view. Though we may not be inclined to cenſure them on the ſcore of lenity, yet, a compariſon of the law, with the practice of it, will ſuggeſt a ſubject of regret, equally ſerious with the total want of prohibitory regulations.

Our firſt ſtatute on this ſubject, was paſſed in the year 1551 †, and declares, "That all incorrigible adulterers, after that the proceſſe of haly kirk, ſo far as the ſamen may extend to, or be uſed upon them, for their inobedience and contemption, be denunced our Soveraine Ladies rebelles, and put to the horne, and all their moveable," &c.

This puniſhment, though ſevere in itſelf, and though the ſame which was employed in deterring from the commiſſion of a great variety of heinous crimes, had failed, it appears, in its effect. A ſtill ſtronger remedy ſoon became neceſſary; and accordingly, the act 1563, c. 74. ordained, "That all notour and maniſeſt committers of adulterie in onie time to cum, after the dait hereof, ſhall be puniſhed with all rigour *unto the death*, alsweil the woman as the man, doer and committer of the ſamin, after that due monition be made to abſteine fra the ſaid maniſeſt and notour cryme; and, for uther adulterie, that the actes and laws made theirupon of before, be put to execution with all rigour."

These ſtatutes eſtabliſh a diſtinction between *notour* (aggravated), and *ſimple* adultery; declaring the former a *capital* crime; and leaving the latter to be puniſhed, as in former times, at the diſcretion of the judge. The diſtinction, however, was not very explicitly defined. The application of the law to particular caſes, had probably been found a matter of difficulty; and, to remove ſuch doubts, a new proviſion became neceſſary. Accordingly it is declared, by an explanatory ſtatute in 1581 *, "that it ſhall be judged, in law, notour and maniſeſt adulterie, *worthie of the ſaid paine of death*, quhair there is bairnis, ane or maa, procreat betwixt the perſons adulterers, or quhen they keepe company and bed togidder notoriouſly knawen, or quhen they are ſuſpect of adulterie, and thereby gives ſclander to the kirk, quhairupon, being dewlie admoniſhed to abſteine and ſatisfie the kirk be repentance or purgation, and zit contemptuandlie refuſand, are excommunicate for their obſtinacie: all thir three degrees of adulterers, and every ane of them, being lauchfully called and convict befoir the juſtice and his deputes,

† Chap. xx.

* Chap. 105.

ſall incurre and ſuffer the paine of death."

This ſtatute is "ordained to be put to ſtrict and vigorous execution in all points," by the act 1700, chap. 11.; after which, no regulation on the ſubject appears in our ſtatute-book.

Such are the enactments, by which the wiſdom of our anceſtors endeavoured to repreſs the crime we are conſidering. Let us now turn, for a moment, from the ſtatute-book to the records of our ſupreme criminal court, and enquire how theſe laws have been enforced.

It is now near two centuries and a half, ſince adultery was firſt declared a capital crime. Yet, during all that time, there have not been more than three or four capital convictions under the ſtatutes *. In many inſtances, of the moſt flagrant and aggravated kinds, ſlight chaſtiſements were employed. For the moſt part, the crime appears not to have been thought worthy of a trial. Since the act 1700 ordained the former laws to be put "to ſtrict and vigorous execution," I have not obſerved that they have been applied in a ſingle inſtance. For a whole century, therefore, they have been in deſuetude, and without much impropriety, they may now be regarded as obſolete. The reaſon of this, it is not very eaſy to explain. Perhaps it may be partly aſcribed to the influence which the law of England muſt have had on our practice, in conſequence of the Union, which took place ſoon after the above-mentioned ſtatute was paſſed. Be this, however, as it may, the practice in the two countries is now completely identified. In place of proſecutions *ad vindictam publicam*, we now know no penal conſequence of the crime, except the forfeiture of a ſum of money, termed damages, by the criminal, to the party injured *.

If the crime of adultery is, indeed, what I have repreſented it, a a crime of a very deep dye, and attended with ſerious conſequences to ſociety, the compariſon which has now been inſtituted, between our law and practice, has indiſputable claims upon our attention. The queſtion comes, in effect, though not in form, to be the ſame which has been agitated in regard to the Engliſh law. We have laws for repreſſing this crime; is it fit that theſe laws ſhould be enforced, or that they ſhould be conſigned to oblivion?

Let it be, for a moment, admitted, that adultery ought not to be puniſhed as a crime: even on that ſuppoſition, a ſubject of complaint remains. When, by changes in the ſtate of ſociety, laws become inapplicable and uſeleſs, they ought to be expreſsly repealed. As a diſeaſed member affects the health of the whole natural body, ſo an inefficacious law diminiſhes the authority of an entire code. While the offender againſt an obſolete law derides its impotent threats, is it poſſible that he can behold, with due veneration, a different part of the ſame ſyſtem, which happens to be ſtill in ſome degree of obſervance?

* Hume on Crim. Law, vol. ii. 313.

* A few years ſince, a perſon was indicted at the northern circuit for adultery. I am ignorant of the puniſhment for which the indictment concluded, and even of the degree of the offence. The proſecution, I believe, was relinquiſhed. The circumſtance, (ſome of your readers may recollect), was noticed by ſeveral public prints at the other end of the iſland, with an expreſſive ſneer at the puritanical rigour in which ſuch a proſecution muſt have originated.

An able and reſpectable commentator on the criminal law of Scotland *, while he cenſures the ſeverity of our enactments againſt adultery, admits, nevertheleſs, the propriety of allowing it to retain its place in our catalogues of crimes. To this doctrine, I muſt, with reluctant diffidence, refuſe my aſſent. The law never ſtops ſhort at declaring any act to be a crime; unleſs it annex a puniſhment to its commiſſion, it is ſilent. I am ignorant of any legal prohibition, which is not guarded with a ſanction of ſome kind. At any rate, the prohibition muſt become obſolete, as well as the ſanction; and when an act no longer appears worth puniſhing, it muſt be implied, that the law authoriſes its commiſſion. There appears, therefore, to be no alternative between puniſhing adultery as a crime, and ceaſing to hold it as one.

But it is now time to revoke the admiſſion, that adultery ought not to be puniſhed as a crime. To eſtabliſh that it ought, we need only invite a compariſon of it, in ſome of its characters, with any of the more noted offences which the laws of all countries conſpire to puniſh.

All crimes infer one or more of the following eſſential ingredients: an incongruity with ſome general law or principle of ſociety:—a certain degree of poſitive miſchief to ſociety, or its individual members;—and ſuch depravity on the part of the criminal, as, if unchecked, may endanger the ſafety of ſociety. Now, it is apprehended, that all theſe ingredients enter into the compoſition of the crime of adultery.

In the *firſt* place, it is inconteſtibly ſubverſive of a general law of ſociety. The exiſtence of ſuch a law, we can only infer from its effects. That there is a general principle of our nature which prompts to the matrimonial connection, we have abundant proof in the univerſality of its reception into ſyſtems of civil polity. There is ſcarcely a nation, at leaſt a nation which has attained a moderate degree of civilization, which has not encouraged this inſtitution. A few inſulated inſtances appear, of tribes where the intercourſe of the ſexes is unreſtrained; but theſe are inſtances of ſocieties ſtill ſunk in all the wretchedneſs of barbariſm, which ſerve rather to illuſtrate than to diſprove the neceſſity of the inſtitution to the human race, after they have attained a ſtate of comparative cultivation.

None of our propenſities are implanted in us, without a reference to ſome end; and, in imparting that which directs us to the excluſive preference of *one* companion of the other ſex, nature had important ends to ſerve. It were eaſy to prove, that, upon any other ſyſtem, the human race muſt, in its phyſical circumſtances, infallibly degenerate; that, further, neglecting the higher qualities of the mind, the pleaſures of ſenſe would alone ſolicit man's attention; that the reciprocal affections of parent and child, ſo eſſential to the well-being, and almoſt to the exiſtence, of ſocieties, could have no ſcope for exertion; and, in fine, that every endearing relation, ſo infinitely productive of enjoyment, muſt be deſtroyed, and every thing that renders exiſtence a bleſſing, torn from us.

I forbear to enlarge on theſe points here, only becauſe much learning and ingenuity have often been employed in their illuſtration. Thoſe who can doubt, after weighing the reaſonings of Lord Kaimes on this ſubject *, are beyond the reach of conviction.

(*To be continued.*)

* Prof. Hume, Crim. Law, ch. 19.

* See Sketches of the Hiſt. of Man.

EXTRAORDINARY LETTER from a PRACTITIONER of PHYSIC to one of his PATIENTS.

Mr Editor,

THE following is a copy of a letter, *verbatim et literatim*, from a country practitioner of phyſic, not 30 miles diſtant from the metropolis, to one of his patients, who had recovered from a ſevere illneſs. Some of your readers may, perhaps, be amuſed with the high opinion of his own ſkill, great confidence in his medicines, and extraordinary piety which the author diſcovers; while others, conſidering it in a more ſerious point of view, muſt be ſhocked at the preſumption and ignorance, to which the health and lives of mankind are ſometimes entruſted. Yours, &c.

J. M.

Mr J—— D——, to Doctor J—— L——, Surgeon.

To *Medicens* to yourſelf, from Jany. 3d to 16th L. 15 10 6
To *attendans* and *troubl* — — — do do do

Dear Sup,

THE above is your account for *Medicens* that was found *Requir't* during your *leate deangrous illeness*; the reaſon of it *amountain* ſo high, is owing to the *deangrous* and *criticaal* ſituation you *was* in before any *medicens was addmenstred*, (owing to the *informing* I had got from Mrs D——, that no *medicens was* to be *addmenstred* but in outmoſt *deanger*); and, conſidering your *deley*, and the mortal *symptinis comeing* on ſo ſuddenlly, and that nothing but the *stronges medicen could* be *addmenstred* with any view of ſaving your life, or the *futtle* conſequence of ſuch a *deangrous illeness*, was ſure to be death. Then we had only *medicens* of the *stronges* nature for to have *recours too*, and by *there addmenstration*, they were the only thing we could *atribut* the ſaving of your life *too*, otherway you *would* have *falln* a *victem* to the *deseas*—as *almoste evry* one *do*.

The *medicens* you got are never *addmenstred* but in the moſt *deangrous* caſes, owing *principlé* to *there highness* in *pris*; the *expens* of *thes preventé* them from being addmenſtred to *peeple* of *indifrent sircumstans*, ſo of *cours* they *most dye*. The *Eoluse* you got, and *particulavé* on Monday, were *cheefley* of Musk.

You cannot *atribut* any other thing for the ſaving of your life, but the *addmenstration* of the *medicens*, with *advice*;—for, without *there* addmenſtration, you *was evedently* dead.—I have only to *congratulat* you, that it was in our *pour* of ſaving your life in ſuch *deangrous deses*. And you ought to be very *thankfule* to God, that the *medicens* was *addmenstret otherwase* you was a dead man. And I *hop* you will *returne* your *sincer* and *fairvant thankes* to the *wiſſe creature* of all thing, that the *medicen* was *addmenstred fore* the *presarvation* of your life, conſidering how nigh the *gats* of death you was, only 20 or 30 *houres*, and to be no more.

And you ought further for to

blese

Here God, that he has appointed men for to be the *instrumente* of *finding* out *medicens* to save the life of all *usefule people, suche* as you, for to be a comfort to your *familie*; and, to make *knowing* to the *worlde* what wonders man has done for you; for, if you had been in the hands of some men, you would have been *deade* before this time. And whatever you should *thinke* of it, you at *leaste* must say, that we saved your life, which was *wholy* in our hands, and for to *withold* your *medicen* was death, and for to neglect the *addimenstration* of it was the same. And you have *grate* reason for to bless God that I was in the *hous otherway* the *medicen* would not have been *addmenstred* with so much care, and the neglect of which was evidently death. And Miss W—— M—— told me, that the *medicen* you got was of the *sam* nature that her brother was using before he died.

As you *receved every* manner of *justis* at our hands, *hop* you will do *every* manner of *justis* of recording every fact. And my *sincer* wish is, that you may *continu* well; for surely your life is better to you than the most *precious* things, and that I pride myself of more comfort to your *familie then* all the *riches* of this world. My *sincer* wish is, now we have *don* you all *justis* in recovering you from the very *gats* of death, that the *blessing* of God may attend us all is the most *fairvant* wish of, dear Sir, yours, &c.

J—— L——.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

SIR,

THE perusal of the beautiful poem of the GAY GOSS HAWK, lately published in Scott's Minstrelsy of the Border, suggested the idea, that the Goshawk may have been employed among the northern nations for carrying on an epistolary correspondence at a distance, in the same manner as that species of dove, denominated *the Carrier*, among the nations of the east. Many of the popular tales of this country, seem to have been originally episodes in ancient romances, descriptive of the manners of the age of chivalry, when hawking formed a particular science. Now, the idea of conveying an epistle to a great distance, by employing a swift flying bird, may have been borrowed from the Orientals by the crusaders. During the period of the Arabic dominion in the East, the public dispatches were generally conveyed, with immense rapidity, by these pigeons, along a chain of watch-towers, to which they were attached. This species of telegraph, seems to have been little inferior to the modern one. These watch-towers were generally placed at the distance of twelve leagues from each other, and provided with centinels who mounted guard day and night. The arrival of the carrier pigeon was announced by the cries of joy which the bird was accustomed to utter. The letter was commonly inclosed in a thin gold case, and suspended at the neck of the pigeon. The gold case was denominated *Putaca*.

When

When the crufaders befieged Acre, they gained a great victory over the Saracens, by intercepting the difpatches conveyed by one of thefe Carriers. Thefe birds are faid to be ftill employed to announce, at Aleppo, the arrival of merchant veffels at Alexandretta. The following verfes are a free imitation of an addrefs to the Carrier Dove, which, in the original, is worthy of Anacreon. It is cited by Maillet in his Defcription of Egypt, part II. p. 143.

To the Carrier Dove.

From the Arabic.

Fair traveller of the pathlefs air,
To Zara's bower thefe accents bear,
Hid in the fhade of palmy groves,
And tell her where her wanderer roves.
But fpread, O fpread, your pinions blue,
To guard my lines from damp and dew;
And when my charming maid you fee,
A thoufand kiffes bear from me;
And foftly murmur in her ear,
How much I wifh that I were near.

L.

Edinburgh, March 21. 1802.

For the Scots Magazine.

From the Newcaftle Newfpaper.

Elin. May 25. (1726.)

"We have an account from Airth, 18 miles weft of this city, near to the influx of the river Carron, of a very rare piece of antiquity, found in the fouth bank of the Forth, viz. a canoe of 36 feet long, 4 feet broad in the middle, 4 feet 4 inches deep, and 4 inches thick in the fides; all of one piece of folid oak, fharp at the ftem, and fquare at the ftern; the river waffiing away the banks, difcovered a part of her. She was ordered to be dug up by Mr Graham, Judge Admiral and proprietor of the place: what was difcovered of her, was found to be above 15 feet under ground. It is remarkable, that fhe is finely poliffied, being perfectly fmooth on the outfide and infide. The wood of an extraordinary hardnefs, and not one knot in the whole.

Sir John Clark, in his letter to Mr Gale of the 11th June 1726, with an account of this ancient boat or canoe, found on the banks of the river Carron, fays. "It was 13 or 14 feet under ground, 36 feet in length, and 4½ in breadth, all of one piece of oak; there were feveral ftrata above it; fuch as loam, clay, fhells, mofs, and gravel. The tree from which it was made was no doubt very big, but ftill no bigger than one which is yet alive not far from that place, which is about 12 or 13 feet diameter. And we have a pretty good document from an old author, who wrote the life of Sir William Wallace, a Scots captain in the time of Edward the firft; that it was an old decayed tree at that time." What author? I can find nothing in Blind Harry to the purpofe. See Nimmo's Hiftory of Stirling-fhire, Wallace Tree. page 145. and M'Pherfon's Geographical Illuftrations, under the article Torwood, &c. See alfo a poem on the ruins of this tree in Streams from Helicon, page 40.

For the Scots Magazine.

ORIGINAL LETTER of Mr COURTIER, Author of the PLEASURES of SOLITUDE.

IT is with extreme fatisfaction, that the Editors of the Scots Magazine infert the following letter of Mr Courtier, author of the Pleafures of Solitude; in anfwer to a polite note of the Earl of Buchan, containing a lift of fubfcribers to a new edition of his poem; and giving a rapid fketch of his Lordfhip's rural folitude at Dryburgh Abbey. His Lordfhip will accept our thanks for this communication, which cannot fail to produce on our readers the moft favourable impreffion of the ingenious author, with whofe unmerited misfortunes we cannot but fympathize; and it would give us the higheft pleafure, if its infertion in our Mifcellany, fhould contribute, in any degree, to promote the views of the author, with regard to the new edition of his Pleasures of Solitude.

March 2d 1802.

My Lord,

I should violate every feeling of my heart, if I did not acknowledge the gratification afforded me, by the letter which I have juft had the honour of receiving from your Lordfhip. The author of the Poem on the Pleafures of Solitude can never forget the generous folicitude, fhewn by you, and your noble friends, to forward the fuccefs of a perfon, fo little known to your Lordfhip and them. It muft gratify fuch minds, to know, that while they are perhaps ferving the general intereft of poetry, they are conferring more effential favours on a man, whofe misfortunes have been fevere, if not uncommon; and and who, furrounded with family cares, has yet to ftruggle againft calamity of almoft every defcription.

My Pleasures of Solitude, are therefore, exactly thofe, which the Monthly Reviewer took them to be; "The repofe of one broken by the ftorms of time, and

Whofe pinnace anchors in a craggy bay
After the tempeft."

I fpeak freely, becaufe, I feel affured, that all this will not deter your Lordfhip from reading the poem; and learning what kind of confolation and pleafure, its author could derive from folitude.

Forgive me, my Lord, when I confefs, that I fighed, as I read the defcription of that focial folitude, which your Lordfhip has fo long enjoyed. There was fomething in it fo foothing to the mind, and fo grateful to the heart! Your Lordfhip has indeed the fublime fatisfaction of a Creator, who is employed in contemplating the effects produced by the happinefs that he has formed. That you may long continue the honoured poffeffor of this glory, is the fincere prayer of, my Lord,

Your moft obliged, and moft obedient humble Servant,
P. L. Courtier.

Islington, No. 19, *Camden Street.*

To the Earl of Buchan.

For the Scots Magazine.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE AUTHENTICITY OF OSSIAN'S POEMS.

FOUNDED ON THE MANNERS OF THE CALEDONIAN CELTS.

IT is a difficult and hazardous attempt, to ſay any thing, on diſtant and obſcure æras, and ſtill more to inveſtigate the manners, cuſtoms, and characters of an ancient people. Before any thing is confidently advanced, ſome data on which we can rely, ought to precede reaſoning; before ſuperſtructures are raiſed with any hope of permanency, we ſhould be previouſly aſſured, that the foundation is ſecure. But where ſhall we repair for this previous intelligence? by what unequivocal marks ſhall we know that the information is true? *Hiſtorical* proof, we know by experience, cannot from a variety of impeding circumſtances, be implicitly relied on: want of ſufficient knowledge, prejudice, partialities, and ſometimes even a premeditated intention to miſlead, leave truth often ſo much in the ſhade, as to preclude confidence, or at leaſt, to check implicit faith in repreſentations, which, under the maſk of impartiality, are often found to betray. In the *Hiſtory of Manners*, ſtill greater obſtacles occur. A curſory, or an imperfect view, of a country, its cuſtoms and inhabitants, is far from being ſufficient to guide the traveller to the right path, and ſtill leſs to authorize the painter to delineate what requires, even with unremitting attention and acute obſervation, months and years acurately to aſcertain. Even deſcriptions drawn by the hand of a native, cannot be depended on—predilections for what we have been long accuſtomed to; and a blind preference for what, in the eye of an impartial obſerver, would appear reprehenſible, perverts and obſcures the real colouring of the picture; and, inſtead of an exact reſemblance, preſents us often with a falſe, though beautiful deception. Amidſt theſe uncertainties, all that can therefore be done to remove doubt is to reſort to *comparison*; and if, in the different accounts handed down to us by the moſt approved authorities, a coincidence of facts relative to the ſame circumſtance occur, we are at leaſt ſo far bound to yield our aſſent, as to confide in what is conſiſtent with probability, till better evidence is adduced to controvert and invalidate the information.

BUT to what teſt ſhall we reſort, when no correſponding teſtimonies are to be found? In the age of infant ſociety, when all is ignorance and ſimplicity, and where the general ideas of mankind are directed to very different purſuits from that of delineating the diſtinguiſhing features of a particular tribe or people; where ſhall we look for land-marks to direct us to diſcoveries? where meet with the faintеſt glimmerings of light to guide us through the ſurrounding gloom? Even on the ſuppoſition, that any ſuch ſhould appear, by what ſhall we

we be enabled to diſtinguiſh true objects from falſe? by what to detect the paintings of fiction and romance from real hiſtory; by what in ſhort, to ſeparate truth from error? In anſwer, we can only reply, that in this, as in every thing elſe connected with hiſtorical obſcurity, the only appeal that can be made is to *internal evidence*. Without the ſemblance of probability, conviction, (however brilliant or amuſing the narrative,) muſt ceaſe; but where a conformity to the eſtabliſhed laws of nature is apparent; where no inconſiſtency in varied events appears; and where no attempt is made to miſlead the judgment, or to warm the fancy, beyond the limits of rational and ſober belief, we certainly are conſtrained to confide in teſtimonies (however diſtant or uncommon the ſource,) till ſomething occurs to diſprove aſſertion, and deface the impreſſion.

THE teſtimonies indeed that tend chiefly to mark the character, and pourtray the manners of the early ages, are, it muſt be confeſſed, not the beſt calculated for impreſſing belief. Poetry, the firſt diſtinguiſhing trait of civilization among a rude and an illiterate people, is too cloſely connected with fiction to be uniformly faithful to truth, while *embelliſhment*, ſo inſeparable from the language of *paſſion* and *ſentiment* is often, if not generally ſo intermixed with reality, as to obſcure, and ſometimes even to deſtroy reſemblance. The paintings of poetry, however, muſt be founded on nature, ſince it ſprings from no other ſource: whatever extravagance of praiſe may be attached to certain objects or events, or whatever unfounded excellence or virtues may be aſcribed to particular actions or men, ſtill the ſentiments, and deſcriptions of the poet, however rude the period in which he ſings, muſt be ſentiments and deſcriptions familiar to thoſe among whom he lives. The ſentiments and the paſſions of the poet may indeed be more ardent and refined, than thoſe of the general community; nay, from a peculiar and happy conformation, they may be even more ſo in one individual, than in any other of the tribe or ſtate to which he belongs; but however, this individual may ſoften, elevate, or adorn by the warmth of his colouring, it is next to impoſſible for us to imagine, that he will expreſs ſentiments that were never heard, or paint paſſions that were never felt; for the pencil with which theſe are drawn, is guided, not by fancy or fiction, but by the unerring and compelling hand of nature. The only circumſtance, therefore, that demands our particular attention is, whether in the rude and uncultivated ſtages of early ſociety, a poet or ſome rare individual may not ariſe, who, by the power of natural genius, and the ſtrength of ardent ſenſibility, can deſcribe, and paint, and embelliſh, ſo as to elevate and adorn the manners and virtues of his countrymen, greatly beyond reality. The ſubject is curious, and demands ſome conſideration. We ſhall endeavour to treat it, if not with due philoſophical acumen, at leaſt with candour.

THAT the earlier ſtages of ſociety have been peculiarly favourable to poetry or ſong, is a fact rendered ſo uncontrovertible, by the united teſtimonies of hiſtory, as to admit of no doubt or argument. It is a fact too, ſo conſonant to reaſon and nature, that it ceaſes to ſurpriſe. "In the infancy of ſociety, as a very ingenious and elegant writer obſerves,* men live ſcattered and diſperſed in the midſt of ſolitary rural ſcenes, where the beauties of

* Dr Blair.

nature

nature are their chief entertainment -they meet with many objects, to them new and ſtrange; their wonder and ſurpriſe are frequently excited; and, by the ſudden changes of fortune, occurring in their unſettled ſtate of life, their paſſions are raiſed to the utmoſt. Their paſſions have nothing to reſtrain them; their imagination has nothing to check it. They diſcover themſelves to one another without diſguiſe; and converſe, and act in the uncovered ſimplicity of nature. All their feelings are ſtrong; ſo their language, of itſelf, aſſumes a poetical form. Prone to exaggerrate, they deſcribe every thing in the ſtrongeſt colours, which of courſe renders their ſpeech picturesque and figurative." In this ſtate, can it be expected, that the poet will confine himſelf to the cold, correct deſcriptions of reality; or can it excite wonder, if, amidſt the glowing impreſſions, and the fervour of unreſtrained paſſion and imagination, he ſhould break out into the extravagance of panegyric and enthuſiaſtic encomium? while ſuch a man feels ardently, he will neceſſarily paint ſtrongly. He ſees, he feels, and in fact, conceives differently from the general bulk of mankind; and occupied in the frequent contemplation and deſcription of what is beautiful, or attractive in nature, he improves in his ſenſibilities, warms with his ſubject, and, in his heated imagination, draws colours, and finiſhes pictures which exiſt no where, but in the fondneſs of his own breaſt. But it will be aſked, can this man paint virtues which exiſt not in the ſociety to which he belongs, or deſcribe manners which he could not probably have ſeen? Certainly not, but he can embelliſh, heighten, and adorn; he may aſcribe excellencies of a tranſcendant nature to him, who perhaps, poſſeſſes little more than the common feelings of humanity--to the man of courage he may give magnanimity, to the man of friendſhip and hoſpitality, he may attach all the finer feelings that expand and cheriſh the human heart. Love, the tendereſt as well as the moſt genial of all the paſſions, cannot fail, in the preſent review of efficient cauſes, to prove a powerful excitement. Through all the gradations of ſociety, we trace its influence—from the frozen regions of the pole, to the burning deſerts of the line, it forms the ſubject of the poet's ſong, and amidſt the ſterility of niggard nature, ſtill furniſhes us wherewithall to paint the object of affection with attractive charms, ſuitable to the mind of thé partial admirer. In the breaſt of the man of real ſenſibility, it glows with redoubled ardour, it is in fact, the life and ſoul of poetry; and we may ſafely ſay, that inſenſible to its influence, no poet ever wrote to touch and intereſt the heart. Unleſs, therefore, we ſtrip the earlier ſtages of ſociety, of every natural feeling of the human breaſt, and reduce mankind to the level of the mere beaſts of the field, we can ſee no reaſon whatever, to withhold our belief that *ſtrong affections, ardent paſſions, a ſenſe of intrepid courage and magnanimity, a love of liberty and independence—attachment to their country, friends, and relatives,* and *a firm adherence to the ties that bind ſociety in mutual defence and cordial union*, are the diſtinguiſhing features that uniformly mark mankind in the intermediate ſtages between ſavage barbarity, and frigid refinement. Poſſeſſed of theſe, we ſee no reaſon why their united influence ſhould not operate frequently and powerfully, ſo as to produce "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn."—unattached to the ſordid purſuits of gain—unoccupied with pleaſures that deaden and corrupt the heart—

unwithdrawn from a contemplation of what is ſimply good, or naturally attractive; we confeſs we are unable to perceive why a favourite ſon of nature may not be born, who governed by the impulſe of genius, ſenſibility, and fortuitous events, may not, amidſt the vivid impreſſions of love, friendſhip, grief, and calamity, pour out impaſſioned ſtrains, and deck out favourite objects, equal even to the bard of Morven.

Should this, however, be denied, and if delicacy of paſſion, and refinement of ſentiment, are pronounced to belong only to poliſhed ſtates of ſociety, what ſhall we ſay of thoſe recent periods in our own hiſtory of manners, when, during the exiſtence of poetry and ſong, remarkable for pathos and ſentiment; manners and cuſtoms ſurely were very inferior to what now exiſt, when no ſuch excellence of poetry can be produced? What ſhall we ſay of the ballads and lyrical compoſitions, even of 150 or 200 years back, and what of the inhabitants of Scotland, during that period? Were theſe people ſuperior in refinement to thoſe of the preſent day? Were the plunderers of the borders more gentle, generous, and humane than the inhabitants of London and Edinburgh in the nineteenth century? Or, to bring the queſtion ſtill more home, could the collected hordes of the *Percies*, the *Douglaſſes*, or the *Humes*, produce one critic, philoſopher, or ſceptical inveſtigator, equal to a *Johnſon*, a *Pinkerton*, or a *Laing*?—Yet, theſe rude and turbulent deſtroyers of peace and property, did, ſomehow or other, contrive to feel and expreſs their natural ſentiments and paſſions in no vulgar or contemptible ſtrains; and, what is ſtill more wonderful, ſome of them felt and expreſſed theſe emotions much more tenderly, and we ſhall add, much more effectually than any of theſe celebrated and learned gentlemen. How comes this? We can only ſhortly reply; by the ſame unerring invariable laws of nature, which govern and controul the human breaſt, and which produced the warm and glowing effuſions of a Homer, a Shakeſpear, and an Oſſian. Let us not then, idly and fooliſhly, waſte our time in ſearching for elevated ſentiment, and ardent paſſions, in no ſoil but that of poliſhed ſociety, where a very ſmall portion of philoſophy may teach us little is to be found. It is not to the precincts of a court, or to the faſhionable circle of a drawing room, we muſt repair to collect theſe natural and luxurious flowers, but to the wild uncultivated heath, or the ſimple and retired valley. To find theſe in their genuine perfections, we muſt reſort to *unpoliſhed, unreſtrained man*; to thoſe ſtates of ſociety, where, unimpelled by the thirſt of ambition, or uncontaminated by the proſpect of ſelfiſh gain, the unfettered mind turns warmly to thoſe pleaſures which nature has implanted in our breaſts, or to thoſe calamities which the hand of fate or misfortune has condemned us to ſuffer. Theſe are the true and genuine ſources of paſſion, and conſequently of that language which paſſion alone can beſtow. Whence then the marvellous wonder of Oſſian's compoſing the poetical productions aſcribed to him? What have we in theſe (excluſive of their admirable compoſition), but the ſimple natural feelings of man, ariſing from the events which he deſcribes, and the calamities which he had experienced? But it is advanced, that the deſcriptions which he gives, and the portraits which he draws, are by much too refined for the æra in which he lived. We admit it: But who, in the ſober hour of criticiſm and philoſophy, could expect a perfect

fect impartial picture of manners from poetical deſcription? This, we muſt confeſs, is an objection which has always filled us with aſtoniſhment. While, for years, a chime has been rung on the impoſſibility of the reality of Oſſian's men and women, no allowance whatever is made for poetic colouring, nor for the conſequent exaggeration inſeparable from this ſpecies of compoſition. May we not aſk, what is poetry, and in what does it differ from unembelliſhed proſe? Are the paſtorals of Theocritus or Virgil, the real picture of rural manners during the period in which they were written? Are the characters in Shakeſpear's hiſtorical plays to be received as an exact repreſentation of the times? Or, are we to take the portraits of an Helen, or an Andromache, as the perfect reſemblance of the female character in the days of Homer? As well may we ſuppoſe, that the heroes of the Iliad, actually delivered their calm, tedious ſpeeches in the heat of battle; and, that Milton's devil addreſſed his legions on the lake of burning ſulphur, in the preciſe words of the poet.

To feel ardently, and paint ſtrongly, conſtitutes poetry, we may ſafely ſay that Oſſian's ſituation was particularly favourable for both, when he poured out the effuſions of his melancholy in ſong. He had ſurvived all his friends and relatives, at a time when their aſſociations and aid were particularly neceſſary to beguile and ſweeten the infirmities of life. Solitary, penſive, aged, and blind, he ruminated on joys that had paſſed; and recalled to his memory, ſcenes of youth, love, and heroiſm, that were no more. The remembrance of loſt friends is, at all times, painful and mournful; and, in proportion to the value ſet on their virtues, will be the degree of praiſe we beſtow on their memory. In theſe fond and partial reviews, the foibles and infirmities of humanity, will naturally be thrown in the ſhade, while the more prominent and brilliant qualities, will be brought luminouſly to view. In affliction, we love to dwell on circumſtances which yield a ſoftened and ſoothing melancholy, and naturally turn from whatever affords painful diſapprobation. In Oſſian's ſituation, all theſe cauſes muſt have operated with powerful effect. He had poſſeſſed a father, who (putting exaggerated praiſe aſide), was conſidered the pride and ſupport of his party. Brothers, whoſe heroiſm, independent of worth, had entitled them to fame. He had witneſſed and participated in battles and victories, that had reflected honour and humanity on his compatriots; and, above all, he had been in poſſeſſion of a favourite and beloved ſon, the hope and joy of his declining years, whoſe virtues had contributed to his felicity, and whoſe death he laments in ſtrains to which none but the moſt callous heart can be inſenſible. Thus circumſtanced, can it be ſeriouſly imagined, that Oſſian, or any perſon in ſimilar ſituations, could be the calm, cold, and accurate painter of character and manners; or, that the tender, pathetic, and amiable ſentiments and paſſions, which he aſcribes to his friends and favourites, were not, in a particular degree, the natural effects of a mind ſoftened by affliction, and improved by a long and mournful habit of deſcribing the virtues and exploits of thoſe who were formerly dear to him? In addition to this, let it be remembered, that the high and heroic virtues which Oſſian aſcribes to his friends, are not the characteriſtic virtues of all. It is not the *general* heroiſm and humanity of his men, or the amiable ſoftneſs of his women, which he draws and dwells on with ſuch delight; but, that of the

the moſt diſtinguiſhed chiefs, and the moſt attractive and poliſhed of the fair ſex among whom he lived. It was a *Fingal*—a *Cuchullin*—a *Cathmore*—a *Goul*—a *Fillan*—or an *Oscar*, whom he celebrated. An Agandecca—a Sul-malla—a Darthula—a Malvina, whom he arrays in ſoftneſs, tenderneſs, and love. And who will deny, that in the earlier ſtages of ſociety, no ſuch characters or ſentiments are to be found? Who can aſſert, that, even in the rudeſt ſtate of manners, no mark of human virtues are to be traced; or, that amidſt the ignorance and barbariſm of the moſt uncultivated tribes, all remains in one dreary waſte of unvaried ſterility, without one flower to deck the ſurface and enliven the ſcene? Have not ſuch, by the teſtimonies of all concurring travellers, been found in every region of the globe, and in every deſcription of ſociety? In the wildeſt tribes of America; in the ſavage haunts of Africa; in the moſt inhoſpitable of the Southern ſhores? Have they not been found to bloom in Otaheite, and particularly among the Pellews? Have they not ſprung up, even in the cave of the Laplander; the horde of the Hottentot; and the tent of the plundering Arab*? Yet they are, excluſively, denied to the Celtic Caledonian, in a ſtage of ſociety, when it is admitted, that the order of the Bards exiſted in full force; when the united ſtrains of poetry recorded the heroiſm and virtues of celebrated achievements, and when the general occupations of the inhabitants could have been little elſe than following the chace by day, and liſtening to the ſong of love and war in the evening. They have been pronounced impoſſible and incredible. Why? Becauſe a poet of nature ſprang up, and ſang in divine ſtrains, during an æra which has been accounted barbarous; and becauſe the glowing pictures, which, in the fervour of his feelings, he has drawn, accord not preciſely with the probable exiſtence of manners at the time he compoſed.

In order to eſtabliſh the above opinion, and to invalidate the authenticity of the poems aſcribed to Oſſian, it has been aſſerted, perhaps with more confidence than prudence, that during the æra already mentioned, the Caledonian Celts were not only barbarous, but completely ſavage; and, in ſupport of this aſſertion, the teſtimonies of certain ancient authors have been reſorted to as inconteſtible proofs of the manners of this people, poſterior to the Oſſianic æra; of courſe, that none ſuch as are deſcribed in the poems could have poſſibly exiſted. We have already endeavoured to ſhew the extreme difficulties annexed to an impartial and juſt inveſtigation of national character, and we ſhall here embrace the opportunity of illuſtrating our remarks by a ſhort examination of the authorities adduced in ſupport of the above opinion.

The authorities brought forward by a late ingenious, though ſevere critic, are Dio Caſſius, Herodian, Gildas, Solinus, and Jerome, the laſt of whom, on account of his incredibility, he abandons as ſoon as introduced. Of the firſt two, it is evident that neither of them could have poſſibly been in poſſeſſion of facts to have enabled them to form any juſt idea of the people they have ventured to deſcribe, ſince they condeſcend not on one circumſtance ſufficient to eſtabliſh national character. They touch on nothing re-

lative

* See M'Kenzie's Travels in North America; Barrow's Travels into Southern Africa. Brown, Sonini, and Park's Travels in Africa, Syria, and Ethiopia, &c. &c.

lative to cuſtoms, habits, or inſtitutions; they ſpecify nothing connected with domeſtic life; they attempt no delineation of manners, character, or diſpoſition; but content themſelves with imperfect outlines, drawn evidently from no other ſources than a general and diſtant view of temporary habitations, the mode of occaſional defence and warfare, or the aſpect, habiliments, and conduct of thoſe who, amidſt their nati e faſtneſſes, and local barriers, embraced every expedient to reſiſt the ſuperior diſcipline of the Roman arms. They even evince their ignorance by the moſt abſurd contradictions and impoſſibilities. Dio gravely talks of their being immerſed in their moraſſes, where, with only their heads above water, they remained without ſuſtenance for days together. This ſtrange amphibious animal is likewiſe repreſented as living on roots and the bark of wood, when, but a few lines before, we are told by the ſame conſiſtent author, that the general ſubſiſtance was by paſturage, hunting, and fruits *. Herodian, with equal gravity and ſagacity, informs us, that theſe naked barbarians live in their lakes and moraſſes; but, more compaſſionate than Dio, kindly puts them in motion, and makes them ſwim and wade through mud, which, however uncomfortable in a country like ancient Caledonia, was certainly leſs liable to inconvenience (not to talk of death) than living for days, like their fellow ottars, with nothing but their noſes out of water, to inhale and exiſt upon the deſart air. He muſt be a reader as blind and credulous as the hiſtorians quoted, who perceives not, with a ſingle glance, that all this admirable deſcription is founded on nothing but the occaſional and neceſſary conſequence of diſcomfiture and retreat in a flying army, when overcome and purſued by a conquering foe; when they, as the only means of eſcape and preſervation, took to their natural lakes and moraſſes, or, in the defence of their lives and properties, attempted to fruſtrate and repell their invaders, in haunts inacceſſible to their enemies. When the French troops at Aboukir drove above 10,000 Turks into the Mediterranean, and when, in conſequence of the confuſion, the whole ſurface of the ſea, in a few minutes, was covered with Turkiſh turbans; what a pity it was that ſuch hiſtorians as Dio Caſſius, and Herodian had not lived to have handed down to poſterity, the rare and ſurpriſing fact, that, in the nineteenth century, the Turks were accuſtomed to live up to the neck in water for d ys together; and that the Mediterranean, at the ſame period, abſolutely produced a marine ſubſtance, which was found in every reſpect, to an wer the purpoſe of a turban!

Of the other authorities quoted, they hardly deſerve notice. Gildas wrote in the fifth century, long after the period alluded to; and, under the apprehenſion of the Scots invaſion, inſtead of a picture of manners, his book is nothing but a collection of general abuſe. His object was to prove, that the miſeries of the age in which he lived, were the juſt judgments of an avenging God, executed on a ſinful people; and his exaggerated picture of the invaders, is in perfect harmony with the reſt of the piece. Solinus, it is evident, copied from others as ignorant as himſelf; and Mr Laing's curious note attempting to account for Solinus' annihilating the Iriſh bees, by informing us, that they were very ſcarce, on account of the numerous yew trees then exiſting, may ſerve to prove the ſagacity

* See Dio's deſcription of the Caledonians, quoted by Mr Laing, in his Diſſ. p. 394.

gacity of the writers he quotes, and the degree of credit that ought to be attached to their evidence.

Such are the authenticities of Dio Caſſius, and Herodian, Gildas, and Solinus, and ſuch the proofs adduced by philoſophical enquirers to aſcertain the manners, cuſtoms, and characters of our Celtic progenitors in a dark and diſtant æra. That we may avoid ſimilar puerilities; and, as we feel not ourſelves reduced to the neceſſity of reſorting to ſubterfuges to ſupport our opinion, we ſhall take the liberty to adduce, in contradiction, authorities, which we are inclined to think the bulk of our readers will deem equally reſpectful; and from which we flatter ourſelves, we ſhall at leaſt be enabled to draw ſome analogical inferences, leſs liable to objection.

(*To be continued.*)

THE DRAMATIC WORKS OF SIR DAVID LINDSAY.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

Sir,

IN the third volume of Mackenzie's Lives of Scotiſh Writers, we are informed that ſeveral fragments of Plays, written by Sir David Lindſay of the Mount, are ſtill extant. "He has the honour" ſays he, "of being the firſt who introduced Dramatick Poetry into Scotland, he having not only compoſed ſeveral Tragedies and Comedies, but likewiſe was a principal actor himſelf in them. Some fragments of theſe Comedies we have ſtill extant in manuſcript, in a curious collection of Scots Poems, belonging to Mr William Carmichael, brother to the Right Honourable the Earl of Hyndford, of which we ſhall give a more particular account afterwards; one of them is page 164, where we find theſe words: *Here begins the Proclamation of the play made by* Sir David Lindſay *of the* Mount, *Knight, in the Play-Field in the year of God* 1515. Another in page 168, where we find theſe words, *Here begins* Sir David Lindſay's *Play, made in the* Greenſide, *beside* Edinburgh, &c*".

* Mackenzie's Lives, vol. iii. p. 38.

As theſe dramatic fragments muſt have powerful claims to the attention of your Scotiſh readers, not only as exhibiting a characteriſtic ſpecimen of the manners of the age, immediately preceding the Reformation in Scotland, but as being the firſt dramatic performances produced in that country; if any of your readers, who are converſant in ancient Scotiſh literature, can inform me whether theſe dramas have ever been printed, it will highly oblige a Conſtant Reader. The works of Sir David Lindſay diſplay a high degree of ſatyrical humour, and indicate conſiderable dramatic talents. I cannot help thinking, therefore, that a critical eſtimate of his powers, as a dramatic writer, and a compariſon of his dramas with the early productions of our ſiſter kingdom, would be both entertaining and inſtructive.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

Philo Dramaticus.

P——y, March 12. 1802.

LITERARY EXTRACTS AND NOTICES.

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LEIPSIC.

THE Leipſic Philological Society appears to have been firſt inſtituted about the year 1784. Philological learning, or what is called by ſome erudition, has long been a favourite ſtudy in Germany, and ſtill continues to maintain its ground in that part of the Continent, in ſpite of the indolent pretexts of fine writers and philoſophers who, deſpiſing the knowledge of the ancient world, affect to know no language but their own.

At that time the ſtudy of philology was in very high repute; Germany was producing various editors of the ancient claſſics, whoſe knowledge and accuracy did honour to their country; and the ſpirit of the *Literæ Humaniores* was not confined to the cloſet of the ſolitary ſcholar, but extended to public deſigns of forming and accompliſhing teachers for the greater and leſſer ſchools throughout the kingdom. This Society was at firſt compoſed of about eight or ten young men, who have ſince attained very high honours and fame in the learned profeſſions. It has continued with various ſucceſs and activity ſince the period of its foundation, ſupported by the correſpondence of former members, and the labours of the preſent.

The plan of this publication ſeems to have been taken from the literary journals common on the Continent; but its main object is to form a periodical record of every new diſcovery, controverſy, and inveſtigation relating to philological ſcience; to point out new editions of the claſſics; ſtate their reſpective merits, and candidly judge of their pretenſions to excellence.

From the firſt No. of the Commentaries now before us, we learn that various cauſes retarded the publication of the tranſactions of the Society; and that, after a period of eighteen years from its commencement, the members at laſt determined to publiſh a miſcellany at ſtated periods, under the regulations ſtated in their proſpectus, and inſerted under the following heads:

Obſervations and inveſtigations on the ſcience of philology in its fullest extent; on its particular parts and topics, aids and ſources of improvement; on ancient geography, hiſtory, antiquities, &c.; on ancient writers; on the method of reading and explaining particular words and paſſages in their writings, with critical examinations of their arguments.

Criticiſms on the opinions and diſcoveries of others in this department, and moderate cenſures of their errors, when detected.

Readings of MSS. not yet examined or accurately collated; and full compariſons, or the ſelect variations of editions poſſeſſing critical authority.

Academical treatiſes deſigned for humanity ſchools, ſometimes wholly inſerted, at other times abridged.

Commentaries belonging to philology found in foreign or domeſtic journals, and ſimilar publications, either wholly tranſlated into Latin by the Editor, or abridged in the ſame language.

Criticiſms from literary journals, or any other critical works, upon newly edited books, carefully collected, tranſlated, and, if neceſſary, examined.

Reviews and complete catalogues of

larger philological books; editions and tranſlations of claſſic authors, with copious accounts of the more important, and brief notices of the ſmaller treatiſes.

Specimens of new editions and other works of that kind; notices of new diſcoveries, undertakings, confutations, and inquiries, in any point of philology; of diſputed opinions; of MSS. deſcribed and examined; and of every thing pertaining to the ſubject of the work.

In furniſhing theſe articles, the Leipſic Society unites the efforts of its own honorary and ordinary members with the favours of all literary men who wiſh well to the common cauſe. The Commentaries are publiſhed in Latin in order to facilitate their circulation over Europe; contrary to the advice, as appears from the Society's own account, of many of its countrymen, who, like an equal number amongſt ourſelves, have only a ſmattering of philological ſcience. The practice of writing, in Latin, works upon literary ſubjects, has fallen too much into diſuſe in moſt of the kingdoms of Europe. It has unaccountably been ſuppoſed, that to aſpire to claſſic elegance in that language, is vain and pedantic; and this opinion has been widely diſſeminated by authors of great merit in other reſpects, but certainly very incompetent judges on the point which they have decided. Scotland, which, as far as we can diſcover from our limited knowledge of true Latinity, once vied with the Romans themſelves, has declined extremely in this reſpect. Some of her ſcholars have, however, laboured nobly to preſerve her ancient character. The author of the Conſpectus Medicinæ, the editor of the Analecta Græca, gentlemen whoſe ſcience, erudition, and elegant taſte, it were ſuperfluous to praiſe, with a few others of no ordinary abilities, have ſtruggled much to perpetuate a practice, of the higheſt utility to young minds entering into the world of literature.

The regulations of the Leipſic Society appear to be admirably formed for promoting the common deſign. It aſſembles weekly; when a member, appointed in rotation, reads an exerciſe on ſome paſſage of an ancient author which he had announced ſeveral days before. The preſident and members preſent, then deliver their opinions on the merits and nature of his explanations and arguments.

The declared end of theſe exerciſes, is to ſharpen the powers of each individual, by bending his attention to a particular paſſage, which he muſt explain in public; to facilitate a habit of clear and preciſe tranſlation, ſo neceſſary even to the beſt ſcholars, who are to become teachers in Academies and literary ſeminaries; to promote inſtruction in difficult points of claſſic reading, and mutual improvement in the ancient languages.

It is required of every member, that he poſſeſs reſpectable knowledge in the art of tranſlation, conſiderable critical powers and acquaintance with ancient literature, that he underſtand the uſe and nature of various readings, in ſhort, that he have ſome pretenſions to the name and honour of a ſcholar. Well qualified teachers of reputation are preferred by the Society to others. Thoſe engaged in ſacred literature and ſtudies, are next in courſe. The books from which paſſages are to be taken for the exerciſes, are chiefly thoſe claſſics read in colleges and ſchools, though ſubjects from the New Teſtament and the LXX, may occaſionally be choſen and diſcuſſed.

The method of explaining and commenting on the preſcribed paſſages is very carefully laid down in the inſtitutes of the Society. Two kinds of commenting on ancient writers are mentioned, the *grammatical* mode, which beſides the meaning, examines the words, their orthography, etymology, and various ſignifications in different writers, and in different ages of the language, and the *critical* or *æſthetical*, which partly omitting the minuteneſs of the other, attends chiefly to the beauty and elegance of expreſſion, and the acuteneſs of remark diſplayed in the paſſage. Both of theſe methods are commended, but particularly the firſt, as being the main object of the Society. An addreſs is made to the judgment of each individual, to uſe that mode of explanation, which the nature of the exerciſe requires. For particular care ſhould be taken, ſay the Regulations, that no word, phraſe, figure,

figure, turn of expreſſion or other circumſtance be omitted, of which any thing can be ſaid, neceſſary to conſtitute the form of reading, or explain and illuſtrate the ſenſe. For as there are great differences of language and natural objects, ſo there are the ſame in critical opinions. Yet perhaps all may be ſatisfied, if the character of thoſe who are to be inſtructed and informed be firſt conſidered.

It muſt ſtill be carefully kept in mind, that nothing but what is neceſſary ought to be brought forward; all circuitous modes of illuſtration, too great prolixity in detailing the opinions of others, idle oſtentation of much reading, and all digreſſions little related to the ſubject, muſt be avoided. Thoſe commentators on the claſſics are not to be imitated, who pour forth abundance of uſeful matter, but not in its proper place. The ſcholaſtic and academical modes of interpretation, differ widely in deſign as well as in execution. But the flowery luxuriance of a young writer, will always be more agreeable than ſterility and dry annotation; as it is eaſier to prune the overgrowth of genius, than cure the barren conſtitution of a feeble plant.

He who comments on a paſſage, ought to know as much as poſſible how it has been treated before, by learned men, and from theſe ſources ſelect the aſſiſtance neceſſary for his purpoſe. If any rare word or unuſual phraſe occur, he is at liberty to illuſtrate it from the writings of others But in making this ſelection, he muſt not be too diffuſe, where brevity would be preferable, nor promiſcuouſly jumble the opinions of authors, living in various and far diſtant ages, a fault often incurred even by the learned.

Let him chiefly ſtudy to explain the genius of the language, and of every particular writer. Let him conſult the old grammarians, both Scholiaſts and Lexicographers, of which great uſe may be made in this kind of ſcience, and of which it is unneceſſary to ſay more at preſent. He muſt not dwell merely on the vocables, but accurately unfold the connection, and ſcope of the writer, which often indeed cannot be done, though you know and can illuſtrate all the meanings of ſingle words, but depends on the connected chain of preceding and following ſpeech, and on the mind and intention of the author, of which we may be informed from another quarter. It was formerly the cuſtom of ſome to read the ancient writers, merely for the ſake of the words and language, without regarding the meaning and ſubject. This method, as wholly unworthy of the elegant learning of our age, we will avoid ſo attentively, as to pay no leſs regard to the ſenſe and ſubject, than to the words and phraſes. But, even in this, there is need of circumſpection, leſt we fall into another, and alſo an older miſtake.

Sometimes in illuſtrating a paſſage, a compariſon of ſimilar paſſages in other writers, may be of great ſervice, and very commendable. It muſt not however be forgotten, add the Society, that brevity is eſſential to our plan; which profeſſes to teach the young, and to have the benefit of thoſe chiefly in view, whom we pretend to inſtruct.

Nor can any explanation of a paſſage appear complete, without critical examination. For it is needleſs to mention, that doubts often ariſe about the authenticity of whole books; as whether the paſſage or verſe, or what occurs more frequently, whether the preſent poſition of particular words, proceeded from the hand of the author.

An interpreter is not at liberty to paſs over ſuch places and words, but is bound to ſhew what is the true or probable reading of each. On this occaſion he muſt be very brief, if all has been explained by former editors; but more copious, if only uncertain or inſufficient illuſtration has been hitherto offered. The arguments for eſtabliſhing a different reading, he muſt draw not ſo much from the number, as from the authority of MSS. from the nature of the ſentence, connection, and language, and other critical helps of various kinds. But, as an examination of the words is not to be neglected, ſo neither is a judgment on the ſenſe, being in itſelf a thing even of higher importance.

The form of the commentary is the next thing to be conſidered. An exerciſe of this kind has always been reckoned moſt agreeable, when the explanation proceeds in an uniform uninterrupted tenor. Though all ſtudied

compoſitions are much more elaborate than extempore effuſions, yet it will be of much advantage to us (ſays the Inſtitute) to learn the habit of adding ſomething extempore, eſpecially as moſt teachers in real practice, have not time to compoſe elaborate commentaries; and reading every thing from papers, appears like diffidence of his own powers in the teacher, and is otherwiſe diſagreeable to the hearers. Let the commentaries be all written in the Latin tongue, unleſs the nature of annotation or illuſtration require a remark in the vernacular language, or it be done for the ſake of variety. The ſhortneſs of the time allotted to the exerciſes, will of itſelf recommend brevity to the compoſers.

To add verſions of the paſſages explained, though not always neceſſary, is however very uſeful. On Greek paſſages, theſe ought always to be in faithful and literal Latin. Yet, following the opinions of many of our learned countrymen, we think, that in philoſophical writings, for inſtance in thoſe of Plato, and eſpecially in poetry, a German verſe tranſlation, if it fully explain the ſenſe of the paſſage, not only to be approved of, but even preferred to a Latin one; becauſe our own language anſwers better to the Greek in its compounds, particles, and whole ſtructure, and becauſe it is a means of improving ourſelves in the uſe of it.

The commentary to be read next in the Society, muſt be written out and delivered to the Preſident on the day preceding, that he may examine it carefully, and, if neceſſary, change, or add to any particular part, or even condemn it. The paſſage is intimated to the other members, that they may read it, and come prepared to hear it explained. On the appointed day, and at the hour of meeting, the exerciſe is to be read aloud, but ſlowly, to the whole Society. After being finiſhed, he who is to deliver the enſuing exerciſe gives his opinion firſt, and then the reſt in order. The members are then to allow ſome time for the concluding opinion of him who has previouſly examined the exerciſe, and to avoid high diſpute. Indiſcriminate praiſe is alſo to be avoided: the members having in their eye the end of the inſtitution, are to give reaſons for their approbation, and mention what appeared to them faulty and obſcure; what ought to have been further illuſtrated; what has been omitted diſadvantageouſly, and what ought to have been left out.

Under theſe regulations, the Leipſic Society has exiſted for XVII years, and has not confined itſelf alone to improving the claſſic abilities neceſſary for teaching in ſchools, but extended its plan over the whole province of philological ſcience. During that period, many learned ſpecimens of the labours of the ſociety, have occaſionally appeared under its name and authority. A few of theſe are the following:

The Hymn of Cleanthes to Jupiter, in Greek, illuſtrated with notes by Profeſſor Sturtz, 1785.

Hiſtory of the Minor Greek poetry, from Anacreon to Meleager, ſketched from the Anthology by the Rev. Gottlob Sonntag, 1785.

A ſpecimen of the poetry of Leonidas Tarentinus, illuſtrated and edited by Prof. Car. Dav. Ilgen, 1785.

A Commentary of the ſame author, on the ancient Greek Tragic Chorus, with reaſons why it cannot be employed on the modern ſtage.

Commentary I. on Ariſtotle's opinion of Tragedy by Ren. Gotthelf Loebel. 1786. The author did not live to publiſh the ſecond: he died in 1799 much regretted.

Decii Laberii Mimi Prologus. With a hiſtory of Roman pantomime, by Frid. Leibegott *Becher*, 1787.

Euripidis ingenium ad Ariſtot. Poet. c. 13 § 4 breviter adumbratum, ſcri. Joh Frid. *Haberfield*, 1789.

De Dramate Græcorum Comico Satyrico, imprimis de Sosithei Lytierſa. Scrip. Henr. Car. Abr. *Eichſtadt* Prof. Jenenſis, 1793.

De Aeſchyli Perſis Diatribe.—Scr. Car. Gf. *Siebelis*. 1794.

De Alceſtide Euripideâ. Scr. Gottlob *Wagner* 1797, who next year publiſhed the whole play with notes and commentaries.

Many other reſpectable ſcholars have adorned this Society; and a conſiderable number of the diſſertations read before it, have been occaſionally publiſhed by Sonntag, Ilgen, Auguſti, and others. The ordinary members are at preſent eight; the commentaries are edited by Chriſtian Daniel *Beck*.

This

This number, beſides the plan of the work, and the hiſtory of the Society, of which we have given an abridged account, contains a memoir of C. A. Schwartz, on the ſexes of vegetables, ſhowing this to have been the opinion of the ancients, which he proves by quotations from Herodotus, and other claſſic writers.

An abſtract of a very learned and curious treatiſe of Car. Aug. Böttiger, on the machinery of the ancient ſtage, by which gods and heroes were introduced. The common opinion of theſe being let down from above, he has confuted with very ſound reaſoning, drawn from the form of the ſtage, and many paſſages of the Greek and Roman writers, which allude to this ſubject.

A ſpecimen of annotations on the verſes of Empedocles by Profeſſor Frid. William Sturtz.

Obſervations of Henry Auguſtus Schott, on ſome paſſages of Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, *περι συνθεσιως ονομαστων.*

An account of four diſſertations of Bernhard Ludwig Koenigſmann; one on the Goſpel according to St Luke, tending to ſhow, that this goſpel was a digeſt of memoirs collected by the Apoſtles; another on the queſtion, "Was the world created out of nothing;" a third vindicating the account of Manetho, about the ſhepherd kings of Egypt from the objections of Joſephus; and the fourth about Tarſhith and Ophir, the bounds of the commerce of Solomon.

Some emendations of the text of Strabo by Car. Gottfred Siebel.

Obſervations upon ſome paſſages of Tacitus, by Profeſſor Frid. Aug. Wolf.

The 10th article contains a ſhort review of philological books, publiſhed within the year preceding.

The firſt of theſe, is Profeſſor Brehm of Leipſic's Bibliographical Manual of Greek and Roman literature, from 1776 to 1796, 2 vol. 8vo. 1ſt vol. 792 pp. 2d vol. 753. The firſt contains the books relating to Roman or Greek hiſtory, to their geography, the accounts of their different nations, ſtates, religion, and all kinds of cuſtoms and manners. The 7th and 8th §§ give the books on Roman or Grecian art; the reſt to the end of the volume, give the Grammatical and Lexicographical works for the laſt twenty years, with all the exegetical or anthological works on claſſic literature for that period.

The 2d vol. contains an alphabetical liſt of the editions of Greek authors within the ſame period, not omitting thoſe of the Fathers of the Church. The volume begins with Achilles Tatius, and ends with Horapollo.

2d A ſhort but very accurate and comprehenſive liſt of philological books with their prices and full titles, added to the Jena Journal, under the title of Allgemeines Repertorium der Litteratur für die Jahre 1785, 1790; für die Jahre 1791 to 1795. Two Latin treatiſes of Beck, one called a Review of Opinions on philology, and the reading of claſſic authors; and another, Emendations and Improvements in the plan of claſſic ſtudies during the laſt century, have alſo run over the ſame ground with much preciſion and accuracy.

3d, Bernardi Nieuhoff de ratione ſtudii rectè conſtituendâ libellus ſingularis. Harderovici. apud Kaſſell, 1800. 114 pp. 8vo.

4th, Vita Davidis Ruhnkenii, auctore Daniele Wyttenbachio Lugd. Bat. et Amſtelod. apud Honkoop et Fet. den Hengſt. 1799. 295 pp. 8mai.

The plan of reading followed by that eminent critic, was the following. He firſt attended to the bare words, and diſcovered the meaning of the more unuſual and rare ones, by noting their origin, and by his practice. Then he attended to the compoſition and ſtructure of the whole paſſage, and cleared it up both by inveſtigating its connection with the context, and by obſervation of its grammatical form. After this, he read over the paſſage ſo laid open, ſeveral times, before he advanced to the next. Then he repeated the peruſal of the whole book without interruption, by which means, he inſinuated himſelf in a manner into the very mind, character and age of the author, impreſſed his memory with his ſtyle, mode of thinking and arguing, obtained a clear and exact view of many places before difficult and obſcure, and became able to correct the meaning and words of a corrupted paſſage, according to the genius and cuſtom of the writer. Ruhnken purſued his courſe with unremitting attention.

When

When he came to a paſſage, which after three or four readings he could not explain, he marked it and proceeded. In the courſe of his reading, a ſimilar expreſſion, thought or phraſe, or the connection of the writer, generally cleared up the difficulty. He diligently collected all the authorities of other commentators, and on this account, his emendations were confirmed by copious teſtimony, as well as ſubtlety of judgment.

This accuracy of criticiſm, he learned in the ſchool of Hemſterhuys. That eminent ſcholar, whom his pupil gave to the world after his death, as a true model for a critic, was accuſtomed to preſcribe to his more ingenious ſtudents, a paſſage of any claſſic to read over, and then give an account of its ſenſe, beauty, or other peculiarities. If nothing difficult occurred in it, he preſcribed another perhaps more obſcure, and deſired them to ſtudy it thoroughly. If the meaning could not be brought out by explaining the words as they ſtood, he deſired them to emend it by a reading of their own, which he examined and criticiſed. In ſhort, he taught them to read and correct authors in the way above mentioned, as his pupil gratefully acknowledged in his Life of his admired Maſter. The lives of theſe two illuſtrious ſcholars, which every young critic ſhould read with the utmoſt attention, are bound together, and ſold by the Leipſic booksellers under the following title:

Vitae duumvirorum doctrinâ et meritis excellentium Tiberii Hemſterhuſii et Davidis Ruhnkenii, altera ab eodem Ruhnkenio, altera a Daniele Wyttenbachio ſcripta, nunc vero ob argumenti praeſtantiam et ſimilitudinem junctim repetitae. Lipſiae, ſumtibus H. L. Reinike et J. C. Hinricho. MDCCCI. 238 pp. 8vo. Some letters of the celebrated Bentley to Hemſterhuys, are annexed.

5th, Der verkannte Werth der claſſiſchen Schriftſteller in Rüchſicht auf Bildung des Geiſtes. Auſſer der ſtudierenden Jugend auch denen gewidmet, welche auf derſelben gelehrte Erziehung Einfluſs haben, von M. Dan. Gotthold Joſeph Hübler. Breſlau Hirſchberg and Leſſa. 1800. 167 pp. 167. A treatiſe on the dignity and excellence of the claſſic writers for forming the mind, undervalued of late by ſome.

6th, Caroli Morganſternii Oratio de literis humanioribus, ſenſum veri, honeſti, pulchri exitantibus atque acuentibus, publice habita in auditorio maximo Athenaei Gedanenſis. d. XXIX. Nov. MDCCXCVII, quum ordinarium eloquentiae ac poeſeos profeſſionem auſpicaretur. Lipſiae et Gedani apud Dykium et Troſchelium MDCCC. 73 pp. 8mai.

7th, Acroaſis pro Societatis Latinae Jenenſis inſtauratione. Scripſit Hen. Car. Abr. Eichſtadt. Jenae apud Göpferd. MDCCC. 118 pp. 8mai.

8th, Antiquariſche Verſuche von Gottfried Ernſt Groddeck. Erſt Sammlung. Lemberg. gedruckt bei Joſeph Piller. 1800. 300 pp. 8mai. Antiquarian Reſearches by G. E. Groddeck. This firſt collection contains: 1ſt, Briefe uber das ſtudium der alten litteratur (5 Epiſtles on the ſtudy of philology.) 2d, Ueber das Feſt und die Fabel des Adonis (on the feſtival and fable of Adonis.) 3d, Ueber den Cottabus der Griechen, (on the Cottabus, a game common among the Greeks.)

9th, De veterum poetarum ſapientiâ gnomicâ, Hebraeorum imprimis et Graecorum, commentatus eſt Ulricus Andreas Rhode. Havniae. MDCCC. Sumptibus Schubothe. 346 pp. 8mai. This is a Treatiſe on the Proverbial Wiſdom of the Ancients, by a Daniſh Profeſſor. The Γνωμαι, or moral ſentences, are well known to comprehend the ethical knowledge of all rude nations. The proverbs of the Jewiſh writers are quite analogous to the Dicta Sapientium, and the profeſſed gnomical books of the Greeks.

This writer runs through the whole ſeries of authors whoſe works contain that kind of knowledge. He mentions the Greek Anthologia in particular, which leads the ſociety to give ſome account of the editions lately publiſhed, and enlarged by De Boſch, Jacobs, and Chardon la Rochette. Theſe editions were as follows.

Anthologia Graeca cum verſione Latinâ Hugonis Grotii editâ ab Hieronymo de Boſch. Tom. Prim. ex typog. B. Wild et J. Altheer MDCCXCV. pp. 551. 4mai. Tom. II. ibid. MDCCXCVII. 579 pp. Tom. III. 526 pp.

Anthologia Graeca ſive poetarum Grae-

Graecorum lusus. Ex recensione Brunckii. Tom. I. Indices et commentarum adjecit Fredericus Jacobs: Lypsiæ. in bibliop. Dyckio. MDCCXCIV. 258 pp. 8mai. Tom. II. eod. ann. 264 pp. Tom. III. e. a. 254 pp. Tom. IV. e. a. 300 pp. Tom. V. qui indices complectitur. MDCCXCV--venduntur etiam separatim Indices in Epigrammata quæ in Analectis veterum Poetarum a Brunckio editis reperiuntur. Auctore Frid. Jacobs. 443 pp.

Friderici Jacobs Animadversiones in Epigrammata Anthologiæ græcæ secundum ordinem Analectorum Brunckii. Voluminis primi pars prior. Lipsiæ in bibliopol Dykio MDCCXCVIII. 438 pp. 8mai. Voluminis primi pars posterior. eod. an. 415 pp. Vol. secundi, pars prim. MDCCXCIX 420 pagg. Vol. sec. pars sec. MDCCC. 512 pp.

For a short, but very accurate account of the Greek Anthologiæ, vid. Professor Dalzel's Ἀναλεκτα Μυζουσ, Vol. II.

Of the best selections from these works we must not omit the "Anthologia Minor sive Florilegium Epigrammatum Græcorum ex Anthologia Planudeâ et Brunckii Analectis selectorum, adjectis versionibus Latinis Hugonis Grotii. Auctor Joh. Arn. Kanne. Hal. Sax. apud Gebauer. MDCCXCIX. 352 pp. 8mai." And the "Analecta Critica in Anthologiam Graecam cum Supplemento epigrammatum maximam partem ineditorum Collegit Imm. G. Huschke. Jenae et Lipsiæ, sumpt. Frid. Trommani. MDCCC. 310 pp. 8mai. This collection contains a great number of epigrams formerly unpublished, with excellent illustrations.

The Works of Homer, the Father and Chief of all Poets, have of late attracted the attention of literary men, since the publication of the Scholia on the Iliad from the Venetian MSS. by Villoison. The authenticity of several Poems attributed to Homer, the ancient readings, the mythology, and other particulars concerning that great Ancient, have been examined with considerable accuracy. Even the topography of the Iliad, and the truth of the Trojan war have been much investigated. The Germans boast of having first translated a commentary on the plain of Troy, read at a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, on this subject. In the year 1792 was published at Leipsic, Beschreibung der Ebene von Troia mit einer auf der Stelle aufgenommenen Charte, der königl. Societät zu Edinburg im Feb. und März 1791, vorgelegt von Hern *Le Chevalier* Corresp. der kön. soc. d. Wiss. zu Göt. etc; mit Anmerkungen und Erlauterungen von Hern *And. Dalzel* mitglied d. kon. Soc. zu Edin. Prof. d. Griech. Litt. und erstem Biblioth. d. Univ. zu Edin. Aus dem Englischen uebersetzt, und mit Vorr. Anm. und Zusätzen des Herrn Hofr. Heyne begleitet. 284 pp. 8 mai. m. 4 Charten." Description of the plain of Troy, with a Map of the forementioned place, read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in Feb. and March 1791, by M. Le Chevalier. With notes and explanations by Andrew Dalzel, S. R. E. S. Professor of the Greek language, and first librarian in the University of Edinburgh. Translated from the English (by Fr. Dornedden) and enlarged with a Preface, Notes and Appendix, by Prof. Heyne. Besides these, two other tracts were added to the book; one by Kastner on the height of Mount Athos; another by Heyne, on the Topography of the Iliad.

Soon after, Mr Dalzel published in the transactions of the Society; and also separately, "M. Le Chevalier's Tableau de la plaine de Troy, illustrated and confirmed, from the observations of subsequent travellers and others. From Vol. IV. of the Transactions of the R. S. E. 1798." 93 pp. 4to.

In the same year Lenz collected the latest investigations of the learned on this subject, with notes added by himself, in a treatise, entitled "die Ebene von Troia nach dem Grafen Choiseul Gouffier und andern neuern Reisenden, nebst einer Abh. des Hrn Major Müller in Göttingen und Erläuterungen über den Schauplatz der Ilias und die darauf vorgefallener Begebenheiten, von Carl Gotthold Lenz, Herz. S. Weim. Rath und Mitglied der Ges. der Alt. zu Cassel. *mit kupf. Neustrelitz.*" 306 pp. 8mai. The Plain of Troy, according to the Duc de Choiseul Gouffier, and other late travellers, with a Dissertation of Major Müller at Gottingen; and explanations on the Topography of the Iliad, &c. by Charles Gotthold Lenz.

Le

Le Chevalier was in the ſuit of the Duc de Choiſeul, of late famous for his deſcription of Greece, but appears not to have been employed by him with ſo much confidence as Fauvel. Binder, celebrated for his Politia veteris urbis Romæ, publiſhed in 1791, obtained ſeveral obſervations from Choiſeul himſelf, which he tranſmitted to Lenz. By theſe he was enabled to correct ſome inaccuracies in the account of Le Chevalier, and give ſome account of Le Chevalier himſelf, as alſo of the fate of the papers which the Duc de Choiſeul had collected on the ſubject. He gave an extract of Bryant on the the place where Homer laid the ſcene of his poem, for Bryant had denied the exiſtence of Troy itſelf. After that, extracts from the letters of later travellers, Hawkins, Sibthorp, and Liſton, and particularly from thoſe written to Profeſſor Heyne by Schwartz of Brunſwick, and Helvig of Stockholm. The Profeſſor had alſo ſent a plan of the ſepulchres called the tombs of Ajax, Achilles, and Patroclus, by Le Chevalier, which Lenz proved to be much later than the times of Homer. In Major Muller's diſſertation ſeveral errors of Le Chevalier were corrected, and many illuſtrations of ancient Greek tactics, as found in the Iliad, inſerted. Attempts were made to reconcile ſeveral diſcordant paſſages in Homer's deſcriptions; with obſervations on poetical licence in the circumſtance of topography.

Le Chevalier, next year (1799) publiſhed at Paris a ſecond edition of his Work under this title, "Voyage dans la Troade, ou Tableau de la plaine de Troye, dans ſon etat actuel. Par le Citoyen Le Chevalier, Correſp. d. Societés litt. d'Edinbourg, Gottingue et Madrid. Seconde Edition. a Paris chez Laran. An VII. 266 pp. With many copperplates, and a map of the Troad.

In the firſt part, containing ſeven chapters, he treats of his journey from Venice 1785; of the ruins of Alexandria Troas, of his two viſits to the plain of Troy, with an account of the Helleſpont, and obſervations on ſome particulars which had been criticiſed in the former edition. The ſecond part contains the topography of Troy, according to Homer, Strabo, and other ancient writers, and as given by modern travellers. The preſent ſtate of the Troad occupies the third part; the fate of the Grecian navy is pointed out, and the Scamander, Simois, Ilium, and the many tumuli, as yet viſible, are diſcuſſed. Five Greek inſcripp. found there, are produced and reſtored. A plate of a ſingular image of Pallas, and ſome vaſes, found in what is called the tomb of Achilles, is given; and plans of the ſepulchres of Ajax, Achilles, and Patroclus. Other plates contain coins of the colony of Alexandria Troas; of the Impp. Rom. with the Scamander; of Ilium Novum with the image of Pallas, &c. Laſtly, an anaglyph found among the ruins of Alexandria Troas, that exhibits a Genius or Pſyche, with the wings of a butterfly, ſitting on a camel. A valuable fragment of Villoiſon, containing the hiſtory of the Troad under the Byzantine emperors, was added.

Of this work Lenz gave a free tranſlation, (1800) to which he ſu joined notes and corrections. The letters of ſeveral learned men, who were concerned in the ſubject, were inſerted.

A tranſlation of Dallaway's ancient and modern Conſtantinople, was publiſhed at Chemnitz by Taſchè, 1800; and in the ſame year, Franklin, a Captain in the ſervice of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and author of a tour to Perſia, &c. who traveiled over the Troad in June 1799, publiſhed Remarks and Obſervations on the Plain of Troy, made during an excurſion in June 1799. Franklin confirms, in moſt inſtances, the deſcription of Le Chevalier and is ſtill more copious. He landed at the promontory of Rhæteum; proceeded to the tomb of Ajax, now called In Tepe, then into the Thymbrean valley, at preſent Thimbrek. He conſiders the tumuli as really ancient, and of the date they are referred to. He diſcovered another, which he calls the tomb of Paris; and found ſome ruins in the neighbourhood of the place, called *Bunarbaſchi*, which he thinks the ruins of ancient Troy. He then went to Mount Gargarus, and inveſtigated the ſource and ancient change of the Scamander (for it has changed its courſe) to its junction with the Simois.

This ſubject, which has actually become a controverſy, involves the names

names of Pocock, Chandler, Wood, Lechevalier, Choiseul, Sibthorp, Helwig, Hawkins, Morritt, Dallaway, Akerblade, Schwartz, and Franklin; with those of Heyne, Dalzel, Bryant, Vincent, Wakefield, Muller and Lenz, and other learned men, who have been anxious to ascertain the truth of a curious point in ancient history. No person is ignorant, that the learned world is divided with respect to the existence of Troy; but the opinion of Bryant, though as old as the age of the Byzantine Empire, and countenanced by many arguments founded on the poetical exaggeration of the Grecian navy and other circumstances, seems to rely on no solid foundation. The city appears to have been famous among the most ancient Greeks; its existence was never questioned by their early historians; there is no real impossibility in the fact; and there are many monuments on the spot, which shew it to have been once the theatre where the brave fought and fell, but not ingloriously, for the rude pile of earth covered their bones, and their names were immortalized in the song of the greatest bard that ever adorned human nature.

We have given this detail of the Leipsic Philological Society, with a view to give our readers some idea of the state of classic literature in Germany. That country is producing daily her Böttigers, Ruhnkens, and Heynes, so celebrated for their profound erudition and classical taste; we are without spirit; not one association for the purpose of improving literature amongst all our philosophers, and theologues! Perhaps the neglect of ancient literature may not be productive of the best consequences to the interests of other knowledge. The Germans are not far behind ourselves, if not actually superior in poetry, and fine writing; and their careful application to the ancients, joined to their strong and vigorous fancy, has already procured them a high rank among literary nations. Might not a Philological Society be instituted in this city, the business of which would be limited to reading, commenting, and disputing on the classics. If the Latin Greek and Hebrew were joined together, and difficult passages made the subject of philological essays and critical illustrations, it would tend much to promote the education requisite for the learned professions, and revive the ancient character of a nation, of whom the younger Scaliger said,

Ad supremum, perducta *Poëtica*, culmen
In te stat, nec quo progrediatur, habet,
Imperii fuerat Romani Scotia limes:
Romani eloquii Scotia finis erit.

ACCOUNT OF THE SUFFERINGS OF SOME DESERTERS

FROM THE GARRISON AT ST HELENA.

LETTERS lately received from St Helena, give a most singular and affecting narrative, respecting six deserters from the corps of artillery in that island.—Their extraordinary adventures produced a Court of Enquiry on the 12th of December last, when John Brown, one of the survivers, delivered the following account upon oath, before Captain Desfountain, President; Lieut. B. Hodson, and Ensign Young:—

"In June 1799, I belonged to the first company of artillery, in the service of this garrison, and on the 10th of that month, about half an hour before parade time, M'Kinnon, gunner, and orderly of the second company, asked me if I was willing to go with him on board of an American ship called the Columbia, Captain Henry Lelar (the only ship then in the roads). After some conversation I agreed, and met him about seven o'clock at the play-house, where I found one M'Quin,

of Major Seale's company, another man called Brighouſe, another called Parr, and the ſixth Matthew Conway.

"Parr was a good ſeaman, and ſaid he would take us to the Iſland of Aſcenſion, or lie off the harbour till the Columbia could weigh anchor and come out. We went down about eight o'clock to the Weſt Rocks, where the American boat was waiting for us, manned with three of the American ſeamen, which took us along ſide the Columbia. We went on board—Parr went down into the cabin, and we changed our cloaths, after having been on board half an hour.

"Brighouſe and Conway propoſed to cut a whale boat out of the harbour, to prevent the Columbia from being ſuſpected, which they effected, having therein a coil of rope and five oars, with a large ſtone ſhe was moored by—this happened about eleven at night.

"We obſerved lanthorns paſſing on line towards the Sea Gate, and hearing a great noiſe, thought we were miſſed and ſearched for. We immediately embarked in the whale boat with about twenty-pounds of bread in a bag, a ſmall keg of water, ſuppoſed to contain about thirteen gallons, one compaſs and one quadrant, given to us by the Commanding Officer of the Columbia; but, in our hurry, the quadrant was either left behind or dropped over board.

"We then left the ſhip, pulling with two oars only to get a-head of her—the boat was half full of water and nothing to bale her out—In this condition we rowed out to ſea, and lay off the iſland a great diſtance, expecting the American ſhip hourly.

"About twelve o'clock the ſecond day, no ſhip appearing, by Parr's advice we bore away, ſteering N. by W. and then N. N. W. for the iſland of Aſcenſion, uſing our handkerchiefs as ſubſtitutes for ſails. We met with a gale of wind which continued two days—the weather then became very fine, and we ſuppoſed we had run about ten miles an hour.—M'Kinnon kept a reckoning with a pen, ink, and paper, ſupplied by the Columbia, as alſo charts and maps.

"We continued our courſe till about the 18th in the morning, when we ſaw a number of birds but no land. About twelve that day, Parr ſaid he was ſure we muſt be paſt the iſland, accounting it to be 800 miles from St Helena. We then, each of us, took our ſhirts, and with them made a ſmall ſprit ſail, and laced our jackets and trowſers together at the waiſtband to keep us warm, and then altered our courſe to W. by N. thinking to make Rio de Janeiro, on the American coaſt. Proviſions running very ſhort, we allowed ourſelves only one ounce of bread for twenty-four hours, and two mouthfulls of water.

"We continued until the 26th, when all our proviſions were expended. On the 27th M'Quin took a piece of bamboo in his mouth to chew, and we all followed his example. On that night, it being my turn to ſteer the boat, and remembering to have read of perſons in our ſituation eating their ſhoes, I cut a piece off one of mine, but it being ſoaked with ſalt water, I was obliged to ſpit it out, and take the inſide ſoal, which I eat part of, and diſtributed to the reſt, but found no benefit from it.

"On the 1ſt of July, Mr Parr caught a dolphin with a gaff that had been left in the boat. We all fell on our knees, and thanked God for his goodneſs to us. We tore up the fiſh and hung it to dry; about four we ate part of it, which agreed with us pretty well. On this fiſh we ſubſiſted till the 4th, about eleven o'clock, when finding the whole expended, bones and all, Parr, myſelf, Brighouſe, and Conway, propoſed to ſcuttle the boat, and let her go down to put us out of our miſery; the other two objected, obſerving, that God who had made man, always found him ſomething to eat.

"On the 5th, about eleven, M'Kinnon propoſed, that it would be better to caſt lots for one of us to die in order to ſave the reſt; to which we conſented. The lots were made. William Parr being ſick two days before with the ſpotted fever, was excluded. He wrote the numbers out, and put them in a hat, which we drew out blindfolded, and put them in our pockets, Parr then aſked whoſe lot it was to die—none of us knowing what number we had in our pockets—each one praying to God that it might be his lot. It was agreed that No 5 ſhould die; and the

the lots being unfolded, M'Kinnon's was No 5.

"We had agreed, that he whose lot it was should "bleed himself to death;" for which purpose we had provided ourselves with nails sharpened, which we got from the boat—M'Kinnon, with one of them, cut himself in three places, in his foot, hand, and wrist; and praying God to forgive him, died in about a quarter of an hour.

"Before he was quite cold, Brighouse, with one of those nails, cut a piece of flesh off his thigh, and hung it up, leaving his body in the boat. About three hours after we all ate of it, only a very small bit. This piece lasted us until the 7th. We dipped the body every two hours into the sea to preserve it. Parr having found a piece of slate in the bottom of the boat, he sharpened it on the other large stone, and with it cut another piece of the thigh, which lasted us until the 8th, when it being my watch, and observing the water, about break of day, to change colour, I called the rest, thinking we were near shore, but saw no land, it not being quite day-light.

"As soon as day appeared, we discovered land right a head, and steered towards it. About eight in the morning we were close to the shore; there being a very heavy surf, we endeavour-to turn the boat's head to it, but being very weak we were unable—soon after the boat upset!—Myself, Conway, and Parr, got on shore; M'Quin and Brighouse were drowned!

"We discovered a small hut on the beach, in which were an Indian and his mother, who spoke Portuguese, and I understanding that language, learnt that there was a village about three miles distance, called Belmont—this Indian went to the village, and gave information that the French had landed, and in about two hours the Governor of the village (a clergyman), with several armed men, took Conway and Parr prisoners, tying them by their hands and feet, and slinging them on a bamboo stick, and in this manner took them to the village. I being very weak, remained in the hut some time, but was afterwards taken.

"On our telling them we were English, we were immediately released, and three hammocks provided—we were taken in them to the Governor's house, who let us lie on his own bed, and gave us rice and milk to eat; but not having eaten any thing for a considerable time, we were lock jawed, and continued so till the 23d, during which time the Governor wrote to the Governor of St Salvador, who sent a small schooner to a place called Porto Seguro, to take us to St Salvador. We were conducted to Porto Seguro on horseback, passing through Santa Croix, where we remained about ten days; afterwards we embarked, and on our arrival at St Salvador, Parr, on being questioned by the Governor, answered, that our ship had foundered at sea, and we had saved ourselves in the boat; that the ship's name was the Sally, of Liverpool, and belonged to his father, and was last from Cape Corse Castle, on the coast of Africa, to touch at Ascension for turtle, and then bound for Jamaica. Parr said he was the captain.

"We continued at St Salvador about thirteen days, during which time the inhabitants made up a subscription of 200l. each man. We then embarked in the Maria, a Portuguese ship, for Lisbon; Parr as mate; Conway, boatswain's mate; myself being sickly, as passenger. In thirteen days we arrived at Rio de Janeiro. Parr and Conway sailed for Lisbon; and I was left in the hospital; in about three months, Captain Elphinstone, of the Diomede, pressed me into his Majesty's service, giving me the choice of remaining on that station, or to proceed to the Admiral at the Cape. I chose the latter, and was put with seven suspected deserters on board the Ann, a Botany Bay ship, in in irons, with the convicts. When I arrived at the Cape, I was put on board the Lancaster, of 64 guns. I never entered. I at length received my discharge; since which I engaged in the Duke of Clarence as a seaman: I was determined to give myself up the first opportunity, in order to relate my sufferings to the men of this garrison, to deter them from attempting so mad a scheme again!"

REMARKS CONCERNING THE COUNTRIES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF SIERRA LEONE.

By Mr H. Brunton, late Miſſionary in Africa.

I AM often mortified when I find that thoſe who wiſh to do ſomething for the civilization of the Africans, ſcarcely ever think of them without aſſociating in their minds with them the North American Indians, or ſome other wandering people. Notwithſtanding the vaſt number of communications which have been received from Sierra Leone that might correct this miſtake, this habit of thinking about the Africans, ſeems to have become ſo inveterate, that nothing makes a ſufficient impreſſion on the minds of the Britiſh to correct it. I am ſo impreſſed with the importance of forming an accurate idea of the ſtate of ſociety on the Weſt coaſt of Africa, in order to promote its civilization, that I muſt beg leave to propoſe the following remarks.

1, The Sufoos and Mandingas are, in general, cleanly in their clothes and furniture, and polite in their addreſs and behaviour. Nothing is irkſome, in their manners, except their beggary, which muſt be allowed to be almoſt intolerable.

2. They are much more employed in manufacturing cloth, than the people of the Highlands of Scotland. They ſupply ſeveral neighbouring nations with cotton cloths.

3. They work iron and wood into every kind of inſtrument which they uſe in agriculture, &c. The Sufoos even make ear-rings for the women, of iron, which are not altogether unhandſome. I have often viſited a Sufoo man who lives at Baſſia, when he was building a veſſel wholly with his own hands, which, I ſuppoſe, would carry about fifteen tons.

4. The Sufoos and Mandingas do not live in a ſcattered way, as the people live, in country places, in Britain. They live in villages containing from an hundred to two thouſand people. Few of their villages contain fewer than three or four hundred.

5. A moſt profound reſpect is paid to all old people, by all the Africans with whom I have ever been aquainted.

6. No people in the world are prouder of their liberty than the free people in the Sufoo and Mandinga countries, and to call a man a ſlave, who is really free, would be a ſufficient ground for a quarrel.

7. The Sufoos are a ſuperſtitious people, and diſlike not to think about true religion, when it is offered to their conſideration; but they think and ſpeak with horror of the bloody ſuperſtitions of ſome places to the leeward; and of Bengal, when they are told of them.

8. The generality of the Mandingas, who profeſs the Mohammedan religion, are as well acquainted with the doctrines of the Koran, as the generality of the people in Britain, who do not ſeem to be religious, are acquainted with the doctrines of the Bible. They are certainly much better acquainted with the early Mohammedan writers, than the common people among the Britiſh are with the Chriſtian fathers. Many in the Mandinga and Foulah countries are well informed concerning the riſe and progreſs of the Mohammedan religion, and concerning its doctrines. Abrabeem a Mohammedan prieſt at Madeena, a town in the Foulah country, is ſaid to be able to repeat the whole Koran, although it be written in a foreign language. I have never yet met with more grave and temperate people with regard to ſtrong liquors, than the Foulahs and Mandingas. I do not heſitate to ſay, that I have not ſeen a more ſagacious, diſcerning, and, in many reſpects, accomplished

plified people. Their perſonal appearance, may perhaps compare with that of any people in Europe.

9. The Mohammedan religion has tended very much to civilize the Africans wherever it has been received. They have received the Koran, and read it, and have been guided by its precepts, although written in a foreign language. To what degree of improvement might they have arrived, had they received the Bible in their own!

10. Among the Foulahs and Mandingas, all criminal trials are conducted and determined according to the laws contained in the Sonno.

11. In every Sufoo town there is a chief, *munkge*, or *tai-kangji*, who, with the advice of the elders, governs it, without being accountable to any other town for the management of his authority. Sometimes the chief is choſen by the people, and has no property in them, but very frequently when a man has been prudent enough to ſave a little property, he purchaſes a few ſlaves, and forms a town with them. By the profits of their labour, he buys a few more occaſionally, according to his ability, till he becomes a powerful chief. As ſoon as his countrymen ſee his power increaſing, they ſeek protection from him, and live along with him. Munkge Mumanee of Wangfhang, Munkge Farring of Labia, Munkge Fantimanee of Sumburee, Munkge Fantimanee of Kondaia, beſides many more powerful Sufoo chiefs who might be mentioned, have gathered ſuch influence in this way, that none are more reſpected in the Sufoo country. Even Europeans have become ſo powerful by purchaſing ſlaves, and treating them as free people, that, had there been any to ſucceed them, and to manage the ſyſtem which had been adopted, with prudence; it is impoſſible to calculate the influence that they might have gained. The late Ormond's domeſtic ſlaves have moſtly ſought protection under Fantimanee of Kondaia. The Sufoo chiefs often form voluntary aſſociations for the tranſaction of both civil and criminal matters; but although it would be highly dangerous to rebel againſt their deciſions, yet they do no more than give their advice. No chief is obliged to attend theſe aſſociations, and any chief may attend them who pleaſes. The Mandinga towns are governed in nearly the ſame way. The Foulahs have an Alamanmee, who is looked on as ſuperior to any other chief in their country, but I cannot pretend to define his power. All the Baga towns which I know, are governed, in the ſame way with the Sufoo towns. Munkge Mumanee's influence is very great among the Bagas; but I ſuppoſe it is owing to his living in their neighbourhood, and to his being a powerful chief in his own country. The Timmany country is thinly inhabited, and I always ſuppoſed the greateſt part of its inhabitants to be in a very barbarous ſtate. The government of their country rather reſembles that of the Foulahs, than that of the Mandingas, Sufoos, and Bagas. I know very little of the Bulloms, but I think their towns are governed by chiefs independent of one another.

12. In the years 1798 and 1799, the locuſts eat up almoſt every thing that was eatable in the Sufoo and Foulah countries, during the months of June, July and Auguſt. This occaſioned a very alarming and diſtreſsful ſcarcity. The Sufoo chiefs, however, were ſo far from being improvident, that they eſtabliſhed factories for purchaſing rice, wherever it was to be gotten, which they ſold and diſtributed among the people, according as they needed it.

BURNS' LETTERS.

WE have been favoured with the following authentic letters of the celebrated Burns, by Mr Stewart, Bookſeller in the Trongate, Glaſgow. They form (8 & 11) of a ſeries of XXV Letters written by the Poet before his marriage, to a Lady in Edinburgh, under the fictitious name of Clarinda. They contain,

tain, like all the other compoſitions of that wonderful man, much of the fire, the high and gallant ſpirit, and generous warmth of feeling, which raiſed him from the Plough; but this feeling frequently trenches on extravagance. With regard to their authenticity the Editors can aſſure the Public, that they have ſeen the whole ſeries in the handwriting of the Poet. We underſtand that they form part of a New Edition of the early Poems printed by Mr Stewart, and enriched with many new pieces, which the other Editors have either not received; or, for ſome particular reaſons of convenience, rejected.

Letter VIII.

You are right, my dear Clarinda: a friendly correſpondence goes for nothing, except one write their undiſguiſed ſentiments. Yours pleaſe me for their intrinſic merit, as well as becauſe they are *yours*; which, I aſſure you, is to me a high recommendation. Your religious ſentiments, Madam, I revere. If you have, on ſome ſuſpicious evidence, from ſome lying oracle, learnt that I deſpiſe or ridicule ſo facredly important a matter as real religion, you have, my Clarinda, much miſconſtrued your friend.—"I am not mad, moſt noble Feſtus!" Have you ever met a perfect character? Do we not ſometimes rather exchange faults than get rid of them? For inſtance; I am perhaps tired with and ſhocked at a life, too much the prey of giddy inconſiſtencies and thoughtleſs follies; by degrees I grow ſober, prudent and ſtatedly pious—I ſay ſtatedly, becauſe the moſt unaffected devotion is not at all inconſiſtent with my firſt character—I join the world in congratulating myſelf on the happy change. But let me pry more narrowly into this affair; have I, at bottom, any thing of a ſecret pride in theſe endowments and emendations? have I nothing of a preſbyterian ſourneſs, a hypocritical ſeverity, when I ſurvey my leſs regular neighbours? in a word, have I miſſed all thoſe nameleſs and numberleſs modifications of indiſtinct ſelfiſhneſs, which are ſo near our own eyes, that we can ſcarce bring them within our ſphere of viſion, and which the known ſpotleſs cambric of our character hides from the ordinary obſerver?

My definition of worth is ſhort: truth and humanity reſpecting our fellow-creatures; reverence and humility in the preſence of that Being, my Creator and Preſerver, and who, I have every reaſon to believe, will one day be my Judge. The firſt part of my definition is the creature of unbiaſſed inſtinct; the laſt is the child of after reflection. Where I found theſe two eſſentials; I would gently note, and ſlightly mention, any attendant flaws—flaws, the marks, the conſequences of human nature.

I can eaſily enter into the ſublime pleaſures that your ſtrong imagination, and keen ſenſibility, muſt derive from religion, particularly if a little in the ſhade of misfortune; but I own I cannot, without a marked grudge, ſee Heaven totally engroſs ſo amiable, ſo charming a woman, as my friend Clarinda; and ſhould be very well pleaſed at *a circumſtance* that would put it in the power of ſomebody, happy ſomebody! to divide her attention, with all the delicacy and tenderneſs of an earthly attachment.

You will not eaſily perſuade me that you have not a grammatical knowledge of the Engliſh language—So far from being inaccurate, you are elegant beyond any woman of my acquaintance, except one whom I wiſh you knew.

Your laſt verſes to me have ſo delighted me, that I have got an excellent old Scots air that ſuits the meaſure, and you ſhall ſee them in print in the "Scots Muſical Muſeum," a work publiſhing by a friend of mine in this town. I want four ſtanzas; you gave me but three, and one of them alluded to an expreſſion in my former letter; ſo I have taken your two firſt verſes with a ſlight alteration in the ſecond, and have added a third; but you muſt help me to a fourth. Here they are: the latter half of the firſt ſtanza would have been worthy of Sappho; I am in raptures with it.

Talk not of love, it gives me pain,
For love has been my foe:
He bound me with an iron chain,
And ſunk me deep in woe.

But friendſhip's pure and laſting joys
My heart was form'd to prove:
There, welcome, win and wear the prize,
But never talk of love.

Your

Your friendſhip much can make me bleſt,
O, why that bliſs deſtroy!
[only]
Why urge the odious one requeſt,
[will]
You know I muſt deny.

The alteration in the 2d ſtanza is no improvement, but there was a ſlight inaccuracy in your rhyme. The 3d I only offer to your choice, and have left two *words* for your determination. The air is "The banks of Spey," and is moſt beautiful.

To morrow evening, I intend taking a chair, and paying a viſit at Park-Place to a much valued old friend. If I could be ſure of finding you at home, (and I will ſend one of the chairmen to call,) I would ſpend from five to ſix o'clock with you, as I go paſt. I cannot do more at this time, as I have ſomething on my hand that hurries me much. I propoſe giving you the firſt call, my old friend the ſecond, and Miſs ——— as I return home. Do not break any engagement for me, as I will ſpend another evening with you at any rate before I leave town

Do not tell me that you are pleaſed when your friends inform you of your faults. I am ignorant what they are; but I am ſure they muſt be ſuch evaneſcent trifles, compared with your perſonal and mental accompliſhments, that I would deſpiſe the ungenerous, narrow ſoul, who would notice any ſhadow of imperfections you may ſeem to have, any other way than in the moſt delicate, agreeable raillery. Coarſe minds are not aware how much they injure the keenly feeling tie of boſom-friendſhip, when in their fooliſh officiouſneſs they mention what nobody cares for recollecting. People of nice ſenſibility and generous minds, have a certain intrinſic dignity, that fires at being trifled with, or lowered, or even too nearly approached.

You need make no apology for long letters: I am even with you. Many happy new-years to you, charming Clarinda. I can't diſſemble were it to ſhun perdition.—He who ſees you as I have done and does not love you, deſerves to be damn'd for his ſtupidity! He who loves you and would injure you, deſerves to be doubly damn'd for his villany! Adieu!

SYLVANDER.

P.S. What would you think of this for a fourth ſtanza:

Your thought, if love muſt harbour there
Conceal it in that thought,
Nor cauſe me from my boſom tear
The very friend I fought.

LETTER XI.

I AM delighted, charming Clarinda, with your honeſt enthuſiaſm for religion. Thoſe of either ſex, but particularly the female, who are lukewarm in that moſt important of all things—"O my ſoul, come not thou "into their ſecrets!"—I feel myſelf deeply intereſted in your good opinion, and will lay before you the outlines of my belief. He, who is our Author and Preſerver, and will one day be our Judge, muſt be, (not for his ſake in the way of duty, but from the native impulſe of our hearts,) the object of our reverential awe and grateful adoration: He is almighty and all-bounteous, we are weak and dependent; hence, prayer and every other ſort of devotion.——"He is not willing that any ſhould periſh, but that all ſhould come to everlaſting life;" conſequently, it muſt be in every one's power to embrace His offer of everlaſting life;" otherwiſe He could not, in juſtice, condemn thoſe who did not. A mind pervaded, actuated and governed by purity, truth and charity, though it does not *merit* heaven, yet is an abſolutely neceſſary pre-requiſite, without which heaven can never be obtained nor enjoyed; and, by Divine promiſe, ſuch a mind ſhall never fail of attaining everlaſting life:" hence, the impure, the deceiving, and the uncharitable, extrude themſelves from eternal bliſs, by their unfitneſs for enjoying it. The Supreme Being has put the immediate adminiſtration of all this, for wiſe and good ends known to himſelf, into the hands of Jeſus Chriſt, a great Perſonage, whoſe relation to him we cannot comprehend, but whoſe relation to us is a Guide and Saviour; and who, except for our own obſtinacy and miſconduct, will bring us all, through various ways, and by various means, to bliſs at laſt.

Theſe are my tenets, my lovely friend; and which, I think cannot be well diſputed. My creed is pretty nearly expreſſed in the laſt clauſe of

Jamie

Jamie Dean's grace, an honeſt weaver in Ayrſhire; "Lord grant that we may lead a gude life! for a gude life maks a gude end, at leaſt it helps weel!"

I am flattered by the entertainment you tell me you have found in my packet. You ſee me as I have been, you know me as I am, and may gueſs at what I am likely to be. I too may ſay, "Talk not of love, &c." for indeed he has "plung'd me deep in woe!" Not that I ever ſaw a woman who pleated unexceptionably, as my Clarinda elegantly ſays, "In the companion, the friend and the miſtreſs." *One* indeed I could except—*One* before paſſion threw its miſts over my diſcernment I knew it, *the* firſt of women! Her name is indelibly written in my heart's core—but I dare not look in on it—a degree of agony would be the conſequence——Oh, thou perfidious, cruel, miſchief-making demon, who preſideſt o'er that frantic paſſion—thou mayeſt, thou doſt poiſon my peace, but ſhall not taint my honour—I would not for a ſingle moment give an aſylum to the moſt diſtant imagination, that would ſhadow the faineſt outline of a ſelfiſh gratification, at the expence of *her* whoſe happineſs is twiſted with the threads of my exiſtence———May ſhe be happy as ſhe deſerves! And if my tendereſt, faithfulleſt friendſhip can add to her bliſs—I ſhall at leaſt have one ſolid mine of enjoyment in my boſom! *Don't gueſs at theſe raving!*

I watched at our front window today, but was diſappointed. It has been a day of diſappointments. I am juſt riſen from a two-hours bout after ſupper, with ſilly or ſordid ſouls, who could reliſh nothing in common with me—but the Port. "One"—— "'Tis now witching time of night," and whatever is out of joint in the foregoing ſcrawl, impute it to enchantments and ſpells; for I can't look over it, but will ſeal it up directly as I don't care for to-morrow's criticiſms on it.

You are by this time faſt aſleep, Clarinda; may good angels attend and guard you as conſtantly and faithfully as my good wiſhes do!

"Beauty, which whether waking or aſleep
"Shot forth peculiar graces——"

John Milton, I wiſh thy ſoul better reſt than I expect on my pillow to-night! O for a little of the cart-horſe part of human nature! Good night, my deareſt Clarinda!

SYLVANDER.

LITERARY NOTICES.

WE learn from the Commentarii Societatis Philologicæ Lipſienſis, that four learned Greeks, at Vienna, are about to publiſh a very complete Lexicon of that language, in 3 vols. folio. They publiſhed their proſpectus at Vienna, in October 1800, which was reprinted at the inſtance of Profeſſor T. C. Alter, of that city, in the Allgemeine litterat. Anz. or Univerſal Literary Intelligencer. Profeſſor Alter, alſo gave notice of a Hiſtory of Greece, from the earlieſt ages, down to modern times, written in ancient or pure Greek, by Demetrius Alexandrides.

A Hiſtory of Switzerland, from the time of Cæſar, to the French conqueſt, is now writing by Leonhard Meiſter. The firſt volume has made its appearance at St Gall.

Early in the laſt ſummer, was publiſhed, at Leipſig, by Breitkopf, the laſt volume of Adelungs Worter-buch der Höch-Deutſchen Mundart, or Dictionary of the High-German Dialect. This immenſe work conſiſts of four large quarto's, each containing about 2000 cloſely printed columns; and exhibits a prodigious inſtance of the perſeverance of a ſingle man, who has probably fixed the ſtandard of the language. Several vocabularies of Provincial Dialects, works extremely uſeful to the philologiſt, have alſo been publiſhed, ſuch as Reinewald's Vocabulary of the Provincial dialect of Hennеburg and Schutzen's of that of Holſtein.

The prevailing ſyſtem of medical Theory, in Germany, at preſent, is a modification of the doctrine of excitabili-

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ty, which was firſt promulgated by our countryman Brown. This doctrine is eminently fitted to be the ground work of innovators and viſionaries, as it ſimplifies the ſcience almoſt into a ſingle dogma. It has a ſtrong foundation in nature, and acordingly muſt be of a great ſervice in correcting other theories, but it is liable to infinite abuſe, as it unfetters the imagination. Burdach, Marten, Kletten, Matthæi, and Frank, are late writers of this party; but, they are oppoſed by Röſchlaub in his Magazine, devoted to the elder ſyſtems. Moſt of the German Phyſicians have forſaken the Latin language as a vehicle for their works, a practice which, had it been adopted by their Father, Brown, would probably have left his children in darkneſs.

Philoſophy in Germany preſents a curious phaſis. A few years ago, Immanuel Kant was the idol of the day. His Critical Philoſophy, which as far as we have been able to learn, was an analyſis and claſſification of the faculties of the mind, with their different operations and effects, has been entirely ſuperſeded by Fichte's *tranſcendental idealiſm*; a ſyſtem of which we have not received any accurate account. His "Sonnenklarer Bericht, an das groſſere Publicum, über das wahre Weſen der Neueſten philoſophie," or Report clear as the ſun to the public at large, relative to the true principles of the neweſt philoſophy, announced itſelf in a manner too pompous to promiſe much ſound reaſoning. He informed Reinhold, who had written on the Kantian philoſophy, that all who ſhould fall back into the old doctrines, would do ſo from mere incapacity to underſtand his ſyſtem. Heinſinger declared this ſyſtem inconſiſtent with religion, and he has been anſwered by Schad of Jena. Reinhold has given a view of both ſides in his Beitrage zur leichtern Ueberſicht des Zuſtandes der Philoſophie, and in his Beitrage zur Kenntniſs des Zuſtandes der Philoſophie am ende des 18 Jahrhunderts, or Introduction to a knowledge of the State of Philoſophy, at the end of the 18th century. The tranſcendental idealiſm was ſuppoſed to have received a great ſupporter in Schelling of Jena, who was reckoned to have founded on Fichte's doctrines; but this laſt has declared himſelf a leader, gained the victory over Fichte, and in his Zeitſchrift für Speculativ Phyſik, ſtruck into a new path from his predeceſſors. In this ſtate of philoſophy, we much fear, that there is little ſcience or truth. Wild theory and the inſatiable rage for innovation, are ſtrange teachers of the immutable laws of nature.

Sacred and biblical literature have of late declined conſiderably on the Continent. Some new tranſlations have however appeared; and a few critical diſſertations. It were to be wiſhed, that ſome Scots Biblical ſcholar, would give the public either a tranſlation or analyſis of the "Micha neu überſetzt und erläutert und mit 5 Exkurſen begleitet, von Anton Theodor Hartmann: that is, Micha newly tranſlated, illuſtrated, and explained with five diſſertations, by A. T. Hartmann, printed at Lemgo, 1800, 278. p. 8vo. This work abounds with Erudition, and extracts from the beſt critics, e. g. from Dahl obſervv. on the Minor Prophets, and Groſchkopf and Juſtus's verſions of Micha. The German critics, of a certain kind, call the age of our Saviour, deſcribed ſo warmly by all the Jewiſh prophets, the Golden age. Julius Frederick Winzer, publiſhed at Leipſick in 1800, part of a diſputation on "the hopes of a Golden age, amongſt the Jews, of which veſtiges appear in their writings, from the earlieſt times, down to the age of Chriſt."

No perſon needs to be informed, that the authenticity of the Apocalypſe, has of late been much diſputed among the learned. The wild contemptible dreams of ſome half-learned Theiſts on this ſubject, which are to be found in a few periodical publications, would not deſerve any notice, were it not that ſuch reveries may be as productive of critical reſearch, as they are ruinous to the intereſts of religion. Profeſſor Birch of Denmark, publiſhed at Copenhagen, in the year 1800, Variae Lectiones ad Textum Apocalypſeos ex Codd. græcis MSS. Bibliothecae Vaticanae, Barberianae, Borgianae Velitris, Laurentianae atque S. Marci Veneterum. The profeſſor has ſhewn, why the MSS. of this book are fewer and later than thoſe of the other books, and why it is not found in ſome of the moſt ancient MSS. of the New Teſtament.

There has lately been publiſhed at

Paris, by the keeper of the Ambrofian library, a curious book, entitled "The firſt voyage round the world, by the Chevalier Pigafetta, who ſailed in the ſquadron under Magellan, in the 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522. This narative of Magellan's voyage was dedicated by Pigafetta, to the Grand Maſter of Rhodes, and preſented to the Emperor Charles V. A French tranſlation of the whole work was found at Milan, in the Ambrofian libary, made by the Chevalier de Forret, one of the brave defenders of Rhodes. Magellan was killed 27th April 1521 in a ſkirmiſh, with the inhabitants of the iſle and of Zebu. The circumſtances of his death were ſimilar in almoſt every reſpect to thoſe of the celebrated Captain James Cook.

A Printing eſtabliſhment has exiſted in Conſtantinople for the laſt two years, under the patronage of the Sultan. A Dictionary of the Turkiſh, Greek, Latin, French, and Perſian languages is now printing there in three vols. folio. The beauty of Oriental writing, which is far ſuperior to any typography, will long be an obſtacle to the progreſs of this art in Aſia. Many other circumſtances conſpire with this to prevent the diffuſion of knowledge among the lower order.

M. Langlès, of the French National Inſtitute, is going to publiſh a tranſlation of the 6 volumes of the Aſiatic Reſearches of Calcutta, with copious notes from the Oriental MSS. in the National Library. The Arabic characters employed in this work, are thoſe of Vitray; the Sanſcrit, Malabar and Thibet, are thoſe which the French carried off from the College de Propagandâ Fide, and the Tartar Mantchou characters, are thoſe cut in 1789, by Didot, under the direction of Langles.

M. de Sacy, whoſe account of the MSS. left by Dom Berthereau, we gave in our laſt number, has now in the preſs, at Paris, a Chreſtomathie Arabique, or Flowers of Arabian Literature. This work is to conſiſt both of verſe and proſe pieces, and is intended for the uſe of the Arabic ſchool at Paris, ſuperintended by the editor.

Dr Hager is now employed in the French National Library, in arranging the materials left by Fourmont, for compiling a grand Chineſe Dictionary. He intends to publiſh a New Proſpectus in French, announcing this valuable and great work, which will be executed at the expence of the French Government. The Britiſh, who have more *intereſt* in promoting the ſtudy of the Chineſe language, might have paid a little more attention to this matter. M. de Guignes, the ſon of the able Hiſtorian of that name, has lately arrived from China, where he has reſided 16 years, and brought along with him many drawings, and views in China, taken on the ſpot. An account of his voyage will be publiſhed in a ſhort time.

Dr Darwin, the author of the Botanic Garden, and ſeveral other works, is ſaid to be engaged on a new Poem, called "the Temple of Nature."

The Rev. Mr Boucher, Vicar of Epſom, has publiſhed a Proſpectus and Propoſals, for publiſhing by ſubſcription, 'Linguae Anglicanae Veteris Theſaurus,' or a Gloſſary of the ancient Engliſh Language; in two parts. The firſt compriſing Provincialiſms, or ſuch old words, as ſtill exiſt in the various dialects of the provinces; and the ſecond, ſuch Archaïſms or old words, as being loſt even to the provinces, are now to be found only in old Engliſh or Scotiſh writers, intended to be a ſupplement to Johnſon's Dictionary, and in conjunction with that work, to exhibit a complete view of the whole Engliſh language. With regard to this work, we believe, in general, that the experienced erudition of Mr Boucher, will go a great length in executing his plan; and, if Mr Boucher intends his book to be a Theſaurus of the old Engliſh language only, poſſibly he may render it very complete. But, if he means to include SCOTLAND among his *provinces*, and ſcatter the words found in the ancient or modern writers of this nation, among the *patois* of Somerſetſhire and Wapping, we can aſſure his Engliſh readers, that they muſt not depend on him too implicitely, as the interpreter of Ramſay and Burns. This country, like every other, has ſo many varieties of dialect in its ſhires or *provinces*, that a *native* lexicographer would ſcarcely venture to *promiſe* an account of them. We would have forborne any remarks on the ſubject, had it not occurred to us, that ſome Engliſhmen and Scotſmen, who are leſs converſant in theſe matters, might in-

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advertently ſuppoſe, from a few paſſages in this proſpectus, that ſuch a work would contain a complete key to the Scotiſh writers, and ſerve for a repoſitory of the language of Scotland. We have not the ſmalleſt deſign of calling in queſtion, the real erudition and profound literary abilities of that reſpectable gentleman, when we tell our readers, that ſuch an expectation cannot be gratified by *any* ſtudent of another nation, who has not lived in the country, and who cannot arrange the materials of long and *vernacular* obſervation, by the lights of philoſophy and general grammar.

A copy of the Tranſlation of the New Teſtament into the Bengalee language, is arrived in Edinburgh, and is to be depoſited in the Univerſity Library. It is a thick octavo, handſomely printed, and has been executed by Mr William Carey, a Baptiſt miſſionary in Bengal, and reviſed by the moſt intelligent *Moonſhees* in that country. The tranſlation was commenced by Mr Carey in March 1797, was put to the preſs, 18th March 1800, and compleated in nine months. Mr Carey the tranſlator has likewiſe acquired the Hinduſtanee and Sanſcrit, and is reported to have penetrated into Boutan and Thibet, and to have had ſome intercourſe with the Grand Lama.

A Theological work, entitled "Evidence of Miracles," or an Exhibition of the teſtimony, by which we are informed, that Miracles were brought in atteſtation of Chriſtianity, is in the preſs, and will ſoon be publiſhed by Mr Conſtable, bookſeller, Edinburgh.

POETRY.

For the Scots Magazine.

THE MONODY OF TOGRAI.

From the Arabic.

The poem of Tograi, denominated LAMIAT ALAJEM, has been edited by the learned Pococke, and tranſlated by the elegant Carlyle. The author, Abou Iſmael Al-Tograi was raiſed to the rank of Vizir by Maſſoud, Sultan of Perſia, of the Seljukian Dynaſty. The poem conſiſts of a ſeries of reflections, which ſuggeſt themſelves during his flight across the Arabian deſart, after the fall of his maſter. Had the tranſlation of Profeſſor Carlyle been known to the author, when the following verſes were compoſed, he would certainly have been deterred from proceeding with the compoſition. The different meaſure, however, which is here adopted, as well as ſome variations in the ſenſe, prevent too great a coincidence of phraſeology.

WHEN all the ſplendid pomp of pride declines,
In native luſtre virtue brighter ſhines:
My riſing ſun, meridian beams have crown'd,
And equal glory gilds its weſtern bound;
For ſtill, unconſcious of ignoble ſtains,
High beats the purple tide through Haſſan's veins,
Tho' far I fly from Zaura's fair domain,
Nor mine the camels on her ſandy plain.
As, when corroding damps and dews impair
The fabre's temper'd edge, expoſed and bare,
So now, deſerted by my friends, I ſtray
Thro' burning waſtes of ſand, and deſarts grey;
No kind companion left to ſoothe my woe,
Or ſhare my joy with ſympathetic glow.
In the hot gale my quivering lances ſigh;
My moaning camels piteouſly reply;
Haraſſed, fatigued, they ſink with waſting pain,
While frail attendants querulous complain
BRED in the deſart ſands, an Arab bold,
I keenly ſallied forth in queſt of gold;
And thought, when gold ſhould all my dangers crown,
From generous deeds to claim a juſt renown:
For riches bid the generous mind expand,
And copious bounty ope the liberal hand:

But Time has now reverſed theſe viſions gay,
Content with ſafety, I forego the prey.*

FAR other thoughts inſpired my ardent breaſt,
When laſt I journey'd o'er this ſultry waſte;
Pleaſed by my ſide, I ſaw my friend advance,
Of ſtature lofty as his tapering lance;
In mirth jocoſe, in counſel grave, ſevere
In tempered ſoftneſs, unalloyed by fear:—
While Night emits dull Slumber's drowſy hive,
Far from his eyes their humming flight I drive;
While, on their camel-ſedans, all incline,
Giddy with ſleep's inebriating wine.

"DID I not call thee to a hard emprize,
"And wilt thou ſhrink when dangers round us riſe?
"Doſt ſleep, while wakes yon ſtar's refulgent eye,
"Ere yet the ambient hue of darkneſs fly?
"The camels urge; our journey's end draws near;
"And bold adventure ſtill diſperſes fear.
"Beams, thro' Thoal's archer-bands, to gain
"The ſprightly troops that camp on Edom's plain.—
"Sweet maids! how graceful curl your locks of jet,
"While rubies ſparkle thro' their waving net!
"The gales that round your perfum'd temples play,
"Will, by their fragrant breath, direct our way,
"Where, timorous as the fawn, you hide your fears
"Amid the thick encircling grove of ſpears.
"We ſeek the lovely maids of yonder vale,
"But lions guard where love would fain aſſail;
"Their dauntleſs ſpearmen every fear defy,
"Warmed by the beams of each black rolling eye.
"While generous deeds their liberal minds inflame,
"Frugal and modeſt, blooms each beauteous dame.
"The flames theſe warriors on the mountains raiſe,
"Invite the traveller by their welcome blaze;
"While Love's ſoft flames, which theſe dear maids inſpire,
"Glow, in his breaſt, with unextinguiſh'd fire.
"Slain by theſe heroes, in their tented halls
"To grace the feaſt, the ſteed, the camel falls;
"Beneath the glance of each ſoft female eye,
"Devoid of life, their charm-ſtruck lovers lie;
"'Tis here, the anguiſh of the warrior's wound,
"In cups of honied wine, is quickly drown'd,
"And ſure, if here I longer ſhould remain,
"Some balmy breeze would mitigate my pain;
"Nor wounds, nor arrows, ſhall my boſom rue,
"From quiver'd eyes of ample rolling blue;
"Nor ſhall my heart the glittering ſabres dread,
"From curtain'd veils, where Thoal's maids are hid,
"Nor yet from gazels gay, that I adore,
"Shall I retreat, tho' lions round me roar."

WHILE o'er theſe ſands our fearleſs courſe we held,
Such glowing words my venturous band impell'd.
Now danger drives me far from pomp and power,
To ſpend in drowſy ſloth each lingering hour.
In drowſy ſloth! but let me firſt prepare
To ſcale the regions of the defart air;
Or caverned deep from mortal view, to dwell
Within the centre of the earth's vaſt ſhell;
Content to leave the heights of power ſublime,
For thoſe that dare the ſteeps of glory climb.
Content degrades the peaſant's abject race,
But Fame attends the camel's haſtening pace.
Then rouze my camels, let us forward haſte,
And fearleſs plunge amid Arabia's waſte;
While, as we lightly trace each ſandy plain,
Your curbs ſhall reach the ſwifteſt courſer's rein.
'Tis fame commands my wandering ſteps to range,
And ſays, that glory only waits on change;
For, would the ſun, if Glory dwelt on high,
Deſert his manſion of meridian ſky?

BUT while my ſteps to dangers new I bend,
Will Fortune's fickle ſmiles my courſe attend;
I call'd her once, but ſhe diſdain'd to hear,
Tho' fools alone had caught her liſtening ear;
Yet, could intrinſic worth have gained relief,
Falſe Fortune had not to my call been deaf.
BUT Hope ſmiles radiant o'er each future plan,
Hope that illumes the narrow ſphere of man.—
Weak Hope! wilt thou, when waning years decay,
Tranſcend the bliſs of life's advancing day?

* The ſentiments of the Arab, in this paſſage, reſemble thoſe expreſſed by Albert Marquis of Maleſpina, a famous Troubadour, at the cloſe of the 12th century, when accuſed of highway robbery; "If I devoted myſelf to robbery, it was not from the deſire of amaſſing riches, but for the pleaſure of ſpending them magnificently."
Hiſtoire des Troubadours.

Ah no! when Life and Fortune's ſmiles were new,
Their pleaſures ne'er my fixed affections drew;
My ſpirit conſcious of its worth innate,
Still ſpurn'd the baſe, and brav'd the frown of Fate,
Which oft condemns, in indolence to pine,
The powers, in Glory's path, that brighteſt ſhine;
As the keen ſabre gleams in empty ſhow,
Till warrior-arms impreſs the fateful blow.

NE'ER did I think that, doom'd by Fate's decree,
Theſe eyes the empire of the vile ſhould ſee.
Now foremoſt creep the baſe in glory's race,
Whoſe ſpeed once equall'd not my ſloweſt pace.
Such is the meed of him whoſe tardy age
Sees every friend deſert this earthly ſtage;
Thus flag the brave, in glory's fair career;
Thus rolls the Sun, beneath cold Saturn's ſphere.

THEN rouſe, my ſoul, in Fate's reſiſtleſs day
Repell impatient Grief's uſurping ſway;
Roll'd in thyſelf, all aid of mortals ſpurn,
Nor truſt a treacherous friend, his guile to mourn.
Lives there a man the Phœnix of his race;
'Tis he that ſpurns each feigning friend's embrace.
Truth fades, while wide the thorn of falſehood grows,
And men's falſe deeds their flattering words oppoſe;
Nor one to keep his plighted faith prepares,
Till o'er his head the burniſh'd ſabre glares.
Then weak the mind, unmov'd by ſuch diſgrace,
To view, with due contempt, the miſcreant race;
For hoſts of lies againſt the truth combine,
As bending curves diſtort the equal line.

AND thou, that after youth unvext, with pain,
The muddy dregs of turbid life wouldſt drain;
If one poor cup thy parching thirſt could ſlake,
Say, would'ſt thou plunge in Ocean's boundleſs lake?
He reigns, alone, the ſovereign of his ſoul,
Whom neither fears, nor foreign cares controul;
Who hopes not, fondly, in his tented dome,
Unaltered ſtill, to find a laſting home;
For who hath heard, or who ſhall ever hear
Of domes unaltered, in this changeful ſphere.

SAGES, who muſing deep, the courſe explore
Of things that are, and things that are no more,
Hide, in your breaſts, the ſtrange myſterious plan,
Since ſilence beſt becomes the lot of man.
Not mortal might can ſtay the ceaſeleſs courſe
Of Fate, that rules us with reſiſtleſs force;
Even you may wander, from your homes exil'd,
With wayward camels, thro' the ſandy wild.

Edinburgh. J. h.

For the Scots Magazine.

VERSES TO A TEAR.

PELLUCID drop of ſacred dew!
From ſorrows briny fountain ſhed,
That, from the eye of mildeſt blue,
Fall'ſt on the cheek of ſofteſt red.

Sweet tear! what orient gem reveals
A luſtre to the Sun more bright,
Than what thy limpid boſom ſteals,
From the mild eye that ſwims in light.

Offſpring of ſorrow, and its cure!
That thro' the eye, reliev'ſt the heart,
As the deſcending rain drops pure,
Exhauſt the clouds from whence they part.

Yes! to the heart thou giv'ſt relief,
As dews the parching flowrets cheer:
Sweet is the extacy of grief!
And ſweet the rapture of a tear!

Hail little ſphere of ray ſerene!
I love thee for my Myra's ſake,
Thou prov'ſt her heart to feeling keen,
To nature's loveliеſt claims awake

Pure is her boſom as thine own,
Now trembling on her cheek ſo fair,
That well might tempt an Angel down,
To kiſs thee from the roſes there.

W. G.

Banks of the Ken, March, 5. 1802.

For the Scots Magazine.

SONG.

AIR—*Todlen Hame.*

WHEN lonely my heart, and abandon'd to care, (in air
When all my fond hopes they are vaniſh'd
O when all ſhall forſake me, I ne'er will repine, (mine.
For the ſmile of my Peggy ſhall ever be
Chorus. Smiling in tenderneſs, ſmiling at pain,
O ſmiling at fortune, the fickle and vain.

How cheerful the morning, ſo ſoft and ſo clear,
In May, the ſweet May, the bright Queen of the year,

But the roſes of May gentle-dropping with dew,
Are nought in their beauty, my Peggy, to you,
Ch. Smiling in ſolitude, ſmiling in care;
O her Patience would lighten the brow of deſpair.

For ſhe ſits in the valley, all penſive and lone,
And muſing ſhe thinks on the days that are gone,
And ay like the roſe of the mountain in flower,
Though heavy the tempeſt, ſhe ſmiles in the ſhower,
Ch. Lovely in ſolitude, bright through the tear,
O the life of my boſom was never ſo dear.

O how can ye ruffle, ye winds of the eaſt,
The flowing brown ringlets that wave on her breaſt,
For an angel of malice, in pity would dry
The tear of misfortune from Peggy's bright eye,
Ch. Lonely in ſolitude, lonely in woe;
O his heart would relent, and his boſom would glow!

O weep not, my darling, though hard be our doom,
O weep not, my darling, though fortune may gloom;
Though the friends that are falſe, from my Peggy may fly,
They know not the bliſs that no fortune can buy,
Ch. Thy ſmiling in ſolitude, ſmiling in care,
O a ſmile that would ranſom the heart of deſpair!

With Peace, gentle Peace, we will build us a cot,
Our faith and our love they will hallow the ſpot,
And thoſe who are friendleſs, though humble we be,
Will always be welcome to Peggy and me;
Ch. Smiling in poverty, ſmiling in love,
O ſhe'll ſmile on their ſorrows, like angels above,

And heed not the ſtorm that lowers in the ſky,
And grieve not my heart with thy deep-heaving ſigh,
On my boſom I'll ſhield thee by night and by day,
And kiſs the ſad tear, as it riſes, away.
Ch. Smiling in ſolitude, ſmiling in woe,
O peace ſhall repoſe in thy boſom of ſnow.

So bind with a fillet thy flowing brown hair,
And pull the ſweet roſe for thy boſom ſo fair,
And down in yon meadow, how happy we'll be,
Where the flowers they will ſpring for my Peggy and me;
Ch. Smiling in ſolitude, ſmiling on thee,
And the kings of the Eaſt ſhall be poorer than we.

By all that is hallowed on earth, or above,
Where ſprung the firſt dawning of friendſhip and love,
By the raptures, ye angels, of yon ſunny ſphere,
Where ye feel the ſoft ardour, but know not the tear.
Ch. Smiling in lovelineſs, ſmiling like you,
Be kind to my Peggy, ſo faithful and true.

For tho' lonely thy heart, ſhe ſays, burdened with care,
Tho' all thy fond hopes they ſhould vaniſh in air,
Though all ſhould forſake thee, Love, never repine,
For the ſmile of thy Peggy ſhall always be thine.
Ch. Smiling in tenderneſs, ſmiling at pain,
O we'll ſmile at our fortune, ſo fickle and vain.

Edinburgh. A. M.

For the Scots Magazine.

TO A FRIEND ON HIS MARRIAGE.

Dear Jack, in this eccentric age,
When each day *ſports* a different *rage*;
And faſhions which this hour we cheriſh,
The very next grow ſtale and periſh;
In this eternal round of changing,
For ſomething *new* for ever ranging;
It follows, as a thing of courſe,
The *old* muſt come again in force,
Long paſt, reviv'd, we hail the view,
And keen adopt as ſomething *new!*
Thus, *Square-toes*, once the name apply'd,
To old ſtiff Dons, is laid aſide,
Since now in ſhoe *carré* is cas'd,
Each tippy toe of any taſte!
And thus, what once denoted age,
A *wig*, is now the ſure preſage
That Fire and Faſhion lodge below,
The covering which beſpeaks—the Beau!
In former days when Hymen lighted,
His torch, and two fond ſouls united,
Some friend did ſtraight his Muſe invoke,
And ev'ry nuptial joy beſpoke,
To render bleſs'd the married pair,
And diſtant from them baniſh care!

This warm effuſion of the Bard,
Was call'd—the word is deviliſh hard—
An *Epith.*—'tis quite too long—
But in it *muſt* be, right or wrong—
Epithalamium then, 'twas nam'd,
And long among the Greeks was fam'd;
Who, juſt as ſure as they were bedded,
This greeting got, when they were wedded,
Now, ſince old modes, in time, back *muſt* come,
I'll renovate this ancient cuſtom;
An offering tip you ſuch as no man
Shall ſay's unliſting Greek or Roman!
Come then—what muſe ſhall I invoke,
To help to carry on the joke?
Which individual of the Nine;
Or ſhall they *all* their aid combine,
My breaſt with proper warmth to fire,
And rhapſody unheard inſpire?
For poets of each age and nation,
Muſt flouriſh off with *invocation*!
A ſpeech to theſe fine dames they think,
As much of courſe as—pen and ink!
But here the honor I'll decline,
Of ranking with that hoſt divine!
Since ſimple, downright, thoughts are all,
That from my *heart* ſhall bluntly fall—
Then Gods, and Goddeſſes, and Muſes,
Your heatheniſh aid my pen refuſes!
And in your ſtead, to rouſe your ſtrife,
I'll call on—you may ſtare—my wife!
For who to celebrate ſo fit,
Sweet wedded love as ſhe who it
Such ſoft endearing charms has giv'n,
As ſainted ſouls might boaſt in Heav'n!
Come then, my K——te; and tell this pair,
For what ſweet joys they may prepare!
No grinning, Jack—the joys you've had,
I much reſpect; but when, my lad,
The ſoft delirious tumult ceaſes,
You then muſt look to other bliſſes,
Which all the hours of life will brighten,
And every human miſery lighten;
Such are the joys which love, when lower'd
To friendſhip's tone does ſure afford;
Which, leſs extatic, longer charm,
And with a milder influence warm.
It ſometimes happens, too in marriage,—
But do not *this event* diſparage,
For if the cauſe we much reſpect,
We muſt not ſure deſpiſe the effect;—
Well then, it is a common caſe,
Nay, M—y do not hide your face,
For many pretty ways there are,
To phraſe for what you may prepare:
As "Dear me, madam, it is ſaid
"That Mrs M. has got her—*bed!*"
Or, couched thus, may better pleaſe,
"We hear her family's on *th'increaſe!*"
Or, "bleſs me, charming news, O la!
"Sweet Mrs M. is in—the *ſtraw!*"
But to conclude, this ſame event,
To crown your happineſs is ſent!
What tender thoughts, before unknown,
Will then your throbbing boſoms own!
What anxious cares will then employ
Your fond affections to your—*Boy*!
But let me not anticipate
Each pleaſure of your happy ſtate;
Leſt, when they come, it might ariſe,
You'd miſs the pleaſure of—ſurpriſe.

M. S. N.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tueſday, March 2. Four private bills were received from the Commons, and read a firſt time. The Lord Chancellor and Lord Reddeſdale ſpoke at length on the merits of the appeal. M'Clure *v.* Echlin, from Ireland. On the motion of the latter, the decree of the Iriſh Court of Chancery was reverſed with coſts. Lord Auckland moved, that the order of the day for the ſecond reading of Woodcock's divorce bill, ſhould be diſcharged, which being agreed to, on his Lordſhip's farther motion, the ſecond reading was fixed for Thurſday next. On Thurſday 4th, Several private bills were received from the Commons and read; on the ſecond reading of Woodcock's divorce bill, Lord Auckland roſe to ſtate his objections, which he did at great length. The Lord Chancellor followed, and generally coincided in his ſentiments. Mr Adam was then called in behalf of the bill, which, after ſome diſcuſſion, was rejected. On Tueſday 9th, The Greenland whale-fiſhery bounty bill was brought

brought up from the Commons by Lord Glenbervie, and read a firſt time; ſeveral private bills were likewiſe brought up, and read a firſt time. Crewe's divorce bill was again taken into conſideration, and its further diſcuſſion poſtponed till Monday next. On Wed. 10th, The Earl of Aboyne, one of the Scotch Repreſentative Peers was ſworn, and took his ſeat. The bills upon the table were forwarded, and other buſineſs diſpoſed of. On Friday 12th, The ſecond reading of Crewe's divorce bill was appointed for Friday next. On Monday 15th, The Bencoolen ſettlement transfer bill, and ſeveral others were brought up from the Commons. Lord Pelham moved to poſtpone the conſideration of his Majeſty's meſſage, as to the civil liſt, till Monday next. Lord Carliſle could not help making ſome remarks, with reſpect to our preſent ſituation with France, had the terms of the definitive treaty been the moſt favourable for this country, the ſubſequent conduct of France was calculated to do away its advantages. After ſtating his fears at ſome length, he wiſhed to know what meaſures miniſters had taken in the courſe of the negociation; Lord Pelham obſerved, that the noble Earl could not deſire him to diſcloſe theſe things, which ought to be kept ſecret; at a proper time, Miniſters would come forward with every information: after ſome obſervations from Lord Carliſle, the converſation ended. Lord Reddeſdale obſerved, that the act of union between Great Britain and Ireland did not ſufficiently provide for the manner of electing peers to repreſent Ireland in Parliament, in caſe of a vacancy. He ſhould therefore, to-morrow, move "that a committee ſhould be appointed, to take the ſubject into conſideration." On Tueſday 16th, Lord Reddeſdale roſe, and adverted to the circumſtances complained of yeſterday; he requeſted, that the 4th clauſe of the union act ſhould be read, and moved, that a committee be appointed, to obviate the difficulties ſtated. Lord Thurlow thought the committee ſhould be authoriſed, to direct their attention to all the clauſes relative to the election of peers. Lord Auckland then explained the motives, which influenced himſelf and others, who had been conſulted in drawing up the clauſes alluded to, and agreed to the ſupplementary meaſure now propoſed. The motion being agreed to, the committee was ordered to conſiſt of all the Lords who had attended this Seſſion. Mr Alexander the Chairman of the committee of ſupply, and ways and means, brought up from the Commons, the bill, enabling his Majeſty to take off the countervailing duties on American veſſels, which with ſeveral others, was read.

19th, The royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to 4 public and 14 private bills. Upon the order of the day for proceeding on Crewe's divorce bill, Lord Cathcart moved, that it be read a ſecond time, but the Lord Chancellor and Lord Reddeſdale oppoſed the bill. They both thought the caſe a caſe of colluſion, and the petitioner by no means intitled to the relief prayed for. The houſe divided for the ſecond reading 4.; againſt it 11. The bill was conſequently loſt.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tueſday March 2. The Secretary at War brought up the Army eſtimates for two months. The Secretary found it neceſſary to ſay a few words in explanation of the meaſure. The uſual practice had been, at the commencement of each Seſſion, to move for the eſtimates of the whole year, but, at the beginning of the preſent ſeſſion, by ſome accident they had been moved only for three months. Theſe three months were expired. Although, he obſerved, the eſtimates were generally ordered for the whole year, the neceſſary ſum was not called for at once, but the Miniſter had it in his power to call for ſuch proportions of the money as he ſhould deem proper. This was the reaſon why the eſtimates preſented were only for two months, from the 24th of March to the 25th of May. He hoped there would be no objection to his referring them to the conſideration of the Committee of Supply. Mr Vanſittart brought up the Qualification Indemnity Bill; read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow. On the motion of Mr Van-

Vanſittart, the Houſe went into a committee, to conſider the duties payable on cinnamon, caſſia, lignea, raw hides, and box-wood. He propoſed that the duties upon theſe articles ſhould be reduced one-half, and moved reſolutions accordingly. Theſe reſolutions were agreed to, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow. The felon tranſportation bill was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow. The Houſe then went into a committee on the bill extending the proviſions of the Lords' Act with regard to impriſoned debtors. Several amendments were made by Mr C. Wynne. As this bill might be thought to ſuperſede the deciſions of the Court of Chancery, he would propoſe a clauſe, enabling a debtor to petition to a juſtice-of-peace, or quarter-ſeſſions, that application might be made to the Court of Chancery in caſe the ſale of his eſtate ſhould be proceeded in too quickly. The clauſe was brought up and read a firſt time. On its ſecond reading Mr Nichols objected to the bill in general. Mr Burton thought it odious to allow the ſelling of the landed property of every gentleman in the country, with the exception only of Members of Parliament. He then moved that the lands of Members of Parliament and Peers, taken in execution, ſhould be ſold, if execution was allowed to remain for a certain time. After much deſultory converſation, the queſtion was called for, but no diviſion took place. Wedneſday, 3d. The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Supply, the Secretary at War moved, that the army eſtimates preſented yeſterday be referred to the Committee; which being ordered, the Secretary at War proceeded to ſtate that the eſtimates were only calculated for 2 months, and related only to certain branches of the ſervice, he ſhould therefore ſtate the number of forces that would be aſked to be be kept up, and likewiſe the expence thereby incurred. The total amount of forces he eſtimated at 203,237 men. The total of the expence for the ſaid two months was 1,270,200l. On the motion being put, accordingly, for the firſt of theſe reſolutions, Mr Elliot roſe, and, calling the attention of the Houſe to a ſenſe of the actual ſtate of the empire, took a retroſpective view of the events which had taken place ſince the ſigning of the preliminaries of peace. France had aſſumed a menacing aſpect which portended danger to the rights and liberties of Europe. He adverted to the changes in the Italian Republic, the ſupremacy of which was veſted in the Firſt Conſul of France. If miniſters tamely ſubmitted to ſuch proceedings, Bonaparte might probably wiſh to extend his parental care to this country. He next adverted to the large portion of the French navy which had ſailed to the Weſt Indies. The whole of the tranſactions wore an aſpect hoſtile to the intereſts of this country. Lord Hawkſbury ſaid, that the committee would perceive that at the preſent moment it would be highly improper to enter into any diſcuſſion. The only ground of interference would be the certain knowledge that the negociation had been protracted to an unuſual length, and that the conſequences were ſuch that Parliament had a right to call on Government for an explanation. He admitted that ſerious conſequences had ariſen from the delay, but the important intereſts and variety of points to be diſcuſſed ought to be deeply conſidered; and gentlemen might refer to the time which the concluſion of former treaties had occupied. At the peace of 1783 the preliminary treaty was ſigned on the 20th of January, and the definitive treaty the 3d of December. Having ſtated this, he added, it might be ſuppoſed his Majeſty's Miniſters were as anxious to bring the negociation to a concluſion as any ſubject in the kingdom. He ſhould only add, that whatever might be the event of the negociation, he ſhould never regret any thing he had done to promote it. Mr Cornwallis remarked, that the French expedition might have a fair object in view, but ſuppoſing the intentions of the French government to be hoſtile, this country had nothing to fear. Mr Windham, in a long ſpeech, oppoſed the arguments of Lord Hawkeſbury, and ſeconded Mr Elliot's deſire of making the negociation a ſubject of parliamentary inquiry, after a great deal of extravagant animadverſion on the dangerous ſtate of the country, Mr Windham drew his

obſervations to a concluſion in the following words. "The ſubject is ſo dreadful, the proſpect ſo dreary, that it appals me with its magnitude. It is ſo pregnant with apprehenſion and terror, that I ſhall not now enlarge upon it. My Hon. friend (Mr Elliot) has acted with peculiar propriety; his obſervations are juſtified by the crilis to which the country is reduced, and his Majeſty's miniſters may treat them as they pleaſe. But I fear every new occaſion will furniſh freſh topics for ſimilar obſervations." Mr Baker made ſome obſervations, after which, Lord Caſtlereagh, though he confeſſed he was not in the confidence of Miniſters, truſted fully to the happy termination of the negociation at Amiens. He ſaid the tenor of the arguments were of a nature to throw a deſpondency over the public mind. He ſaw no alarm that could ariſe for the ſafety of our Weſt India poſſeſſions, from the ſailing of the French fleet; on the contrary, France would find it difficult to ſubdue her colonies to obedience. Even if Touſſiant ſhould ſubmit to the power of France it would be difficult to eſtabliſh ſuch a government as would keep the Blacks in ſubjection. As to the queſtion, whether this expedition ſhould have been ſuffered to ſail or not, it might appear that miniſters had acted wiſely in not interfering in the buſineſs. We ought to remain (ſaid Lord Caſtlereagh) in ſuch a ſtate of mind as not to repoſe any unwiſe confidence in miniſters, but as if miniſters had left the country expoſed to danger which they could eaſily extricate it from. Such a conduct ought, at this moment, to be obſerved by Britain, that if, unfortunately, the definitive treaty ſhould not be concluded, and war ſhould be the conſequence, Europe and the world might know that this country was not anſwerable for it. Dr Lawrence commented on the words of the laſt ſpeaker with ſome acuteneſs. After which, the Attorney General ſaid, if Miniſters had abuſed the power veſted in them, with regard to the treaty of peace, it would be moſt manly in thoſe gentlemen who thought ſo, to move an addreſs to his Majeſty, to recall his negociator at Amiens, and not *ventilate* the air of that houſe in declamation againſt the peace itſelf. The following reſolutions were then agreed to: the ſum of 300,577l. to be voted for the ſervice of the regular army of Great Britain; 120,423l. for the regular army in Ireland; 386,657l. for the forces in the plantations, including thoſe of Gibraltar, Malta, Minorca, Egypt, and New South-Wales; 6351l. for four troops of dragoons and ſeventeen companies of foot ſupported in Great Britain, for recruiting the force in the Eaſt Indies; 41,189l. for the ſencible corps in Great Britain; 84,013l. for the ſencible corps in Ireland; 99,064l. for the barrack department in Great Britain; 59,307l. for the barrack department of Ireland; 75,511l. for the ſupport of the foreign corps in the ſervice of Great Britain. The Houſe reſumed itſelf, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow. The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of ways and means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that as it would be inexpedient to enter into any contract for the whole year, that the moſt eligible mode of ſupply of preſent exigencies, would be by a further iſſue of exchequer bills. He therefore moved, "that it be the opinion of the committee, that, towards providing the ſupply for the ſervice of his Majeſty, there be raiſed the ſum of one million, by loan on exchequer bills;" agreed to. The Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared at the bar, and ſtated, that he was commanded by his Majeſty to preſent an account, ſhewing the amount of ſuch penſions as had been charged on the civil liſt for ſeveral years; for the ſalaries of late miniſters; for the ambaſſadors to foreign Courts, &c. compared with the ſtatement laid before the houſe in 1786. Referred to the committee appointed to examine the expenditure of the civil liſt. Thurſday 4th, Mr Bond obtained leave to bring in a bill for building bridges over Conway and Bangor ferries, to facilitate the intercourſe with Ireland. Mr G. Roſe was added to the committee on the Booksellers' and Printers' petition. Mr Hudſon from the Commiſſioners of Exciſe, preſented an account of the groſs amount of the duty paid on paper, mill-board, paſteboard, demy, &c. for three quarters of an year, ending 5th January 1802, and for ſeveral antecedent periods; referred to the committee.

mittee. Mr Dickinſon ſtated, that laſt Seſſion he had brought in a bill, for the purpoſe of protecting clergymen from actions for non-reſidence in certain circumſtances. That bill had expired on the 25th of March. While it was in force, he had hopes that ſome meaſure of a permanent nature might have been deviſed, and he had the ſatisfaction to ſtate, that a meaſure of the above nature was in the contemplation of a gentleman of very high character. Until, however, that plan could be digeſted, he hoped that the Houſe would give him leave to bring in a bill for continuing the act of laſt Seſſion, for a time to be limited. Leave given. On the motion of Mr Luſhington, the report of the committee, on the petition from the merchants of Grenada and St Vincents, was ordered to be taken into conſideration in a committee of the whole Houſe on Monday next. Mr W. Dundas moved, that the Bencoolen ſettlement bill be read a ſecond time; an hon. member had ſaid, this bill was a breach of faith. The principal object of it was, that it would ſave 80,000l. to the company. Mr Johnſtone ſaid, that if the real object of the bill was to ſave money, he ſhould not object to it. He wiſhed, that the company's ſervants at Bencoolen ſhould be ſent to Ceylon, in place of Madras, where they might riſe in ſeniority; he concluded by ſaying, that when the bill came before the committee, he ſhould propoſe ſome amendments. Mr Wallace replied to Mr Johnſton, and was followed by Mr Metcalf and Mr D. Scot, in favour of the bill. After ſome remarks from Mr Tierney, Mr W. Dundas explained. The bill was then read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed on Monday. Mr Alexander brought up the report of the committee of ſupply. The reſolutions were read a firſt time; upon the motion for their ſecond reading, Mr Robſon ſaid, that before he voted away the public money, he muſt be ſatisfied, that it went into the hands of thoſe who would expend it with propriety. The miniſter had obtained no leſs than 11,000,000l. ſince the preliminaries were ſigned. This was the 24th month of the hon. gentleman's adminiſtration, and he wiſhed to know from him, ſomething of the ſtate of Ireland, as there was not a ſingle paper on the table relative to that part of the Empire, and yet the houſe was called upon to vote a ſum for the Iriſh army. The ſpeaker begged the hon. gentleman to confine his objections to ſome ſpecific reſolution on the report. The reſolutions were then read; and, upon voting a ſum for the barracks, Mr R. again roſe, he thought the item of 10,000l. for coals and candle reprehenſible. He then enumerated a number of charges, which he thought extravagant, and ought not to be allowed, eſpecially when he ſtated, that government acceptances were refuſed payment in a public office. Mr Dent ſpoke to order. Mr Robſon appealed to the chair, to know whether he was diſorderly or not. The Speaker replied, that any ſtatements of a member, tending to queſtion the ſolvency of his Majeſty's government, were highly diſorderly. Mr R. was ſorry for what he had ſaid, but it was true. Mr Alexander thought, that the hon. gentleman ſhould have been more guarded in his language. Mr R. replied, that if he was preſſed, he would bring proof to-morrow. Mr Addington ſaid, if it was proper that the hon. gentleman ſhould make an aſſertion, it was more proper that he ſhould bring proof of it. The Secretary at War wiſhed Mr R. to ſtate the caſe fully. Mr Addington wiſhed to know the name of the office, (a loud cry of name! name!) Mr Robſon ſaid, the office was the ſick and wounded. Mr Addington ſaid, that the fact ſhould be enquired into, and he pledged himſelf to ſtate the reſult to the houſe. Mr Robſon hoped there was an end to the converſation, though not to the enquiry. The other reſolutions were then read and agreed to. Leave was given to bring in a bill to prevent mutiny and deſertion.

Friday, March 5. A bill was brought up, and read a firſt time, for the improvement of the harbour of Whitehaven. Mr Johnſton moved for an account of the covenants with the Eaſt India Company's ſervants at Fort Marlbro'; agreed to. Mr Dickinſon brought in a bill for protecting Clergy (for a limited time, from penal actions, for holding pluralities), which was read a a firſt time. The Secretary at War brought up the mutiny bill, which was read a firſt time, and ordered to be

read a ſecond time on Monday. The bill for raiſing one million by loan, on Exchequer bills, was brought in, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday. The cinnamon and caſſia duty repeal bill was read a ſecond time, and committed for Monday. On the order of the day, for the ſecond reading of the American treaty bill, Col. Gaſcoigne roſe, and ſtated ſeveral objections to it, and argued, that it would enable the Americans to injure us, and ſupply the continent of Europe even with the produce of our own colonies at a lower rate than ourſelves. Mr Vanſittart replied, and contended that, inſtead of giving any excluſive advantage to American traders, it would only place them on the ſame footing with other nations. Dr Lawrence made ſome obſervations, and argued, that America had been gradually gaining ground, and this would accelerate it. Lord Hawkeſbury ſaid, without intending to throw any reflections on thoſe who oppoſed the bill, he would ſay, that it was one which no man of common ſenſe, who underſtood it, could object to. He afterwards explained the nature of the bill, and ſhewed the advantages which Great Britain enjoyed from her commercial greatneſs. Mr Windham imputed the ſuperiority of Great Britain 'to a proud and martial ſpirit.' It was this ſpirit which always maintained us, and it was the power of our arms, and not the punctuality of our payments, which raiſed us ſo high in the ſcale of nations. Viewing, as he did, the dangers which threatened this country, he was far from feeling deſpondency, which indeed he would feel if he was to underſtand that our commercial proſperity was to bear us up againſt the domineering power of France. The Chancellor of the Exchequer obſerved, that it appeared too faſhionable of late to conſider commercial purſuits, as incompatible with national glory. He agreed with Mr W., that the power of France was immenſe, and he could not contemplate it with indifference; but our ſituation would not juſtify deſpondency. The reaſonings of Mr W. he admitted to be ſtrong, but they did not apply to the bill in queſtion. After ſome farther debate, the bill was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed on Tueſday. Monday 8, many private bills were brought up and forwarded. After which, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he would requeſt the indulgence of the Houſe, while he adverted to a converſation which took place on Thurſday night. The Houſe would recollect, that an hon. member (Mr Robſon) had choſen to ſtate a circumſtance, from which he aſſerted that government was in a ſtate of inſolvency. Upon inquiry into the truth of this, he found Mr Robſon's obſervation could apply only to one office, and one bill. The former, the ſick and hurt office, and the amount of the bill in queſtion only 19l. 13s. 4d. So far from government being inſolvent, the very proof he could bring would ſhew the falſity of his aſſertion. He would appeal to every merchant and banker in the Houſe, whether they did not covet treaſury paper, in preference to every other. Here ſome converſation followed between Mr James Martin and Mr Addington, after which Mr Robſon entered, and, immediately riſing, ſaid, that, in conſequence of what had paſſed on on a former night, he attended in his place on Friday, to hear the report of the converſation which had been held; he again attended this day for the ſame purpoſe, and learnt it had been gone through before he came into the Houſe. He felt great inconvenience from this mode of proceeding, as he wiſhed to do away the impreſſion which had gone forth, that what he aſſerted was not true, and would make a motion on that ſubject; ſo far from that being the caſe, he was prepared with many thouſand proofs. (Here the Speaker reminded him that he was irregular). After which the debate grew rather tumultuous, being often interrupted with the cry of *Order! Order!* &c. The Houſe then went through a committee on the cinnamon and hide importation bill. The report ordered to be received to-morrow. Tueſday 9. After ſome private buſineſs was diſpoſed of, Mr Robſon roſe, purſuant to notice, to offer a motion, which he conſidered of the utmoſt importance. Mr Robſon, in vain, attempted to free himſelf from the ſituation into which his intemperance had thrown him; and, though anſwered with the greateſt candour by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he yet perſevered in his motion, which was, to have an account of all bills drawn upon the ſick and wound-

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ed office, with their dates, amounts, &c. from 1ſt September 1801, to the preſent period; when, after much deſultory debate, the Houſe divided, for Mr Addington's motion 79; for Mr Robſon's motion 2. The reports of the indemnity qualification bill, and the cinnamon duty repeal bill, were brought up and agreed to. Ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. Mr Owen, from the India Houſe, brought in an account of the Company's ſervants at Fort Marlborough, with the dates of their commiſſions and ſalaries. Laid on the table. Wednesday 10th, Mr Hodgeſon, from the exciſe office, preſented an account of the duties paid upon printed books imported for the three years, ending 5th of April 1795, and the three quarters, ending 5th of January 1801. Sir W. Elliot preſented accounts of the ordinary and extraordinary expences of the navy and tranſport offices, for the two months ending 5th of February 1802. An account was ordered to be preſented, of the charges on the conſolidated fund in Ireland for the laſt year, and as much of the preſent as can be made up. The felon tranſportation bill went through a committee; reported progreſs. The mutiny bill alſo went through a committee, report to-morrow. Mr Jones, on account of the abſence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, deferred his motion relative to the income-tax, till Friday next. In a committee of ſupply, the ſum of 480,000l. was voted for the payment of 130,000 landmen, for the two months ending 25th of May 1802. The navy and ordnance ſupplies were alſo voted for the ſame time. On the report of the million loan bill, Mr Jones recommended, on account of the poſture of affairs with France, that miniſters would apply for ſupplies adequate for the expences of the whole year, inſtead of ſmall ſums. Mr Robſon moved, that there be laid before the Houſe, an account of the diſtribution of the ſum of 600,000l. granted for the army extraordinaries in Ireland for 1801; agreed to. The Houſe then went through the American treaty bill in a committee, and ordered the report to be received to-morrow. Mr Foſter (the late Iriſh Speaker) moved for an account of the exports and imports of Ireland to the 5th January 1802; a number of other accounts were alſo ordered to be preſented, which are ſuppoſed to be preparatory to ſome motion of importance. Thurſday 11. The Exchequer bills' bill, and the indemnity qualification bill, were ſeverally read a third time, and paſſed. The report of the mutiny bill was brought up and agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. Mr Alexander brought up the report of the committee of ſupply; reſolutions read and agreed to. Mr Dickinſon moved the order of the day, for the Houſe going into a committee on the bill for protecting clergymen from actions of non-reſidence; after ſome obſervations from Mr Hobhouſe, Mr Simeon, and Sir W. Scott, the reſolutions were agreed to, and the blank for the continuance of the bill was filled up to the 25th of July; report ordered to be received to-morrow. Friday 12. The mutiny, and ſome other bills were read a third time, and paſſed. Several of the papers reſpecting Iriſh accounts, moved for yeſterday, were brought up and laid on the table. The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the papers reſpecting the Iriſh revenue. After ſome converſation, the reſolution for continuing the duties till 25th of March 1803 was agreed to, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow. Mr Canning gave notice, that he would, on this day fortnight, move for ſome information reſpecting the cultivation and population of the iſland of Trinadad, preparatory to his intended motion reſpecting the ſale of the crown lands in the Weſt Indies. Mr Jones diſclaimed the intention, at preſent, of going into the hiſtory of the income-tax. His motion was, that there be laid before the Houſe, an account of the total produce of the tax upon income, up to the 5th of April 1801, diſtinguiſhing that paid to the commercial commiſſioners. Mr Addington wiſhed the motion to be poſtponed, as he meant to ſubmit ſeveral motions with reſpect to the public income. Mr Jones conſented. Mr Elliot moved, that a ſum, not exceeding 140,304l., be voted as the ordinary and extraordinary eſtabliſhment of the navy for two months; upon which Mr Robſon took occaſion to make ſome remarks on the non-attendance of ſeveral of the members at ſuch times, when immenſe ſums were voted; and, diſapproved of this ſhort method of raiſing ſupplies, as it

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marked a weak and inefficient administration. Mr Addington replied. And Mr Jones and Mr Robfon feverally delayed the putting the queftions of fupply, by remarks, attacking the miniftry on the head of economy; at length, the Chairman proceeded to put the queftions of fupply as follows: Ordinary eftabliftments for the navy for two months, from the 25th of March inftant, 140,403l. Extraordinaries of the navy for the fame period, 155,756l. Tranfports, &c. 240,000l. Prifoners of war, 14,000l.; which were agreed to, and ordered to be reported on Monday. Saturday 13th, Mr Butler took the oaths and his feat. The Bencoolen fervants' tranfer bill read a third time, paffed and carried to the Lords. The marine mutiny bill was read a fecond time, and committed for Monday. Monday 15th, The county of Wigton road bill was read a fecond time, and referred to a committee. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a committee, to take into confideration the corn trade of Great Britain and Ireland. He obferved, that it was neceffary the two countries fhould have the means of relieving each other's wants, and that the reftrictions on the trade fhould be of a general and not of a partial nature. Sir William Pulteney, Lord Hawkefbury, and Mr Vandeleur, followed Mr Addington, and the motion was agreed to, and the committee appointed. The Houfe then refolved itfelf into a committee, on the report concerning the petition of the merchants of Grenada and St Vincent. Tuefday 16th, Mr Fox rofe, for the purpofe of moving a new writ for Taviftock, in room of Lord J. Ruffel, now Duke of Bedford. In making his motion, he made a beautiful and highly finifhed panegyric on the late lamented Duke of Bedford; a perfonage who, in public and private life, conducted himfelf with fingular propriety, and whofe premature death, Mr Fox lamented as a national misfortune. Motion put and carried. The Irifh expiring laws bill was read a fecond time. Wednefday 17th, the marine mutiny bill was read a third time, and ordered up to the Lords. A new writ was ordered, on motion of Mr Foiter, for a member to ferve for Queen's county, in room of C. Cook, Efq; now a peer. The Irifh expiring laws bill went through the committee, report to be received to-morrow. Admiral Berkeley brought up a petition from Dr Ed. Jenner, author of the vaccine inoculation, praying fuch remuneration for the difcovery, as the Houfe might feem meet. Referred to a committee. Mr Corry put off, till Monday, his motion for certain fupplies for the fervices of Ireland. The Houfe then refolved into a committee of fupply. Mr Serjeant moved, that the fum of 266,666l. 13s. 4d. be granted for the office of ordnance of Great Britain, for the months of April and May. He alfo moved, that 200,000l. be granted for the office of ordnance of Ireland, for the fame period. After a few remarks from Mr Robfon, the refolutions were agreed to, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow. Thurfday 18th, on the motion of Sir William Young, leave was granted, for the committee on the petition of the London bookfellers, to report their proceedings, with obfervations on the evidence laid before them. Mr Addington gave notice, that he fhould poftpone till Monday next, the feveral motions which he had previoufly ftated it was his intention to make. Mr Alexander brought up the report of the committee of fupply, which was agreed to, and bills were ordered to be brought in. The report of the committee on the Irifh tax bill was brought up, and agreed to. Friday 19th, on the queftion for the third reading of the Irifh duty bill, Mr Jones and Mr Robfon oppofed it. The Houfe divided. For it 82; Againft it 1. Mr Canning poftponed his motion refpecting Trinadad, to a future day. A new writ was ordered for Petersfield, in room of W. Jolliffe, Efq; deceafed. Mr Addington then moved, a ftring of accounts relative to the income tax, viz. an account of the grofs affeffment and neat produce of the income tax for 1801; an account of the grofs affeffment for the year ending April 5. 1801; account of the affeffment for 1802; diftinguifhing England from Scotland. Mr Jones requefted to know, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer meant to ground any motion on the accounts he had moved for; but Mr Addington replied, that no propofition fhould be brought forward on that fubject till after the opening of the Budget.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The conduct of the Chief Conful has of late tended to caft a gloom over the political horizon. After the acceffion of power, produced by his being veſted with the Preſidency of the Italian Republic, his overgrown greatneſs could not but be contemplated by ſurrounding States, without ſome degree of conſternation. Great Britain, from the ſituation in which ſhe ſtood, had the moſt to fear from the ambition of Bonaparte. The long interval which elapſed from the ſigning of the preliminaries of peace till the preſent time, has given juſt cauſe for alarm; but we are happy in having it in our power to record, that all cauſe for our fears is now done away, and the ſuſpenſe and alarm which have been ſo long viſible in almoſt every countenance, have now given place to expreſſions of exultation and joy. Intelligence received from Amiens ſtates, that the definitive treaty was ſigned on Saturday 27th.

Among other tranſactions, the French government has required the King of Etruria to take 4000 French troops into his pay, and to cede the Iſle of Elba to France. A convention has been ſigned alſo between Ruſſia and France, by which the latter is to occupy the Brifgau with her troops, till the fate of the country is ſettled. Tallyrand Perigord, has written to Citizen Bacher, charge des affaires, from the French Republic to the Germanic Empire, defiring him to announce to the diet, the election of Bonaparte, to the prefidency of the Italian Republic; he adds, "the Empire will ſee, in this meaſure, the wiſh of the French Government to conſolidate, by every means in its power, the general tranquility of Europe!"

RUSSIA.

The Emperor ſeeing, perhaps, with ſome conſternation, the affair at Lyons, has been induced to augment his army conſiderably. A letter from Hamburgh, ſays, "the Emperor Alexander, has invited the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, London, Madrid, Naples, Dreſden, Munich, and Liſbon to join him, in the endeavours to obtain a ſuitable ſettlement for the remaining princes of the houſe of Bourbon."

GERMANY.

The Emperor has ſeen, with ſurpriſe, the definitive organiſation of the Italian Republic, yet ſeems ready to receive ambaſſadors from the Italian, Batavian, and Helvetic Republics. An article from Vienna, March 3, ſtates a report from various parts of Romagna, that four French half-brigades are to be ſtationed in that country. This has given riſe to a variety of conjectures. Bonaparte, immediately after the breaking up of the conſulta at Lyons, communicated his new appointment to the court of Vienna. It produced a deep ſenſation, and a council of ſtate was immediately held upon the important intelligence. It is ſaid, that the Auſtrian cabinet has made a ſtrong repreſentation upon the ſubject to the Chief Conſul.

PRUSSIA.

The court of Berlin has publiſhed a ſtate paper, purporting to be an anſwer to a repreſentation, on the part of the Elector of Hanover, reſpecting the ſecularifation of Oſnaburgh, and ſome other places dependent on the Electorate and the houſe of Lunenburgh. This anſwer is, in ſubſtance, that his Pruſſian majeſty thinks, that thoſe princes who have loſt ſo much on the left bank of the Rhine, ſhould receive compenſation, and particularly the houſes of Tuſcany and Orange; and he hopes, his Britannic majeſty will interpoſe no obſtacles to the ſecularifations, which are the only means of procuring theſe indemnities. There is alſo a note of the Hanoverian envoy, in reply to this ſtate paper, ſtating, that his court intends, by no means, to interpoſe any obſtacles to theſe ſecularifations, but only to maintain its own rights.

HOLLAND.

Letters from the Hague ſpeak confidently

dently of a great change about to take place in the ſyſtem of the Batavian government, and that the chief magiſtracy will be veſted in one perſon. Some ſuch arrangement as this has been in embryo for ſome time, and by comparing the Dutch and French reports on the ſubject, it appears, that the family of Orange may once more fill the place of chief magiſtrate of Holland. The Publiciſte of the 23d ult. ſays, "We are aſſured that the Prince of Orange is diſpoſed to reſign his rights in favour of his eldeſt ſon, and this is the reaſon of the Prince's viſit to the Firſt Conſul at Paris." At this viſit the Prince was favourably received. By letters from the Hague, which arrived in London on Monday 8th, we are informed, that the Dutch government are doing every thing in their power, with their miniſter at the congreſs, to obtain the re-ſhutting of the Scheldt: to this and other propoſitions of a ſimilar nature, we ſuſpect Bonaparte will not accede. The Dutch papers of a recent date, announce the arrival of a number of merchantmen from various ports of England into the Texel, and other harbours of the Batavian Republic. They ſpeak with exultation of the revival of commerce, and the buſtle which begins to recommence in the ſea-ports around the Zuyder-zee. Accounts from the Hague ſtate, that the Legiſlative Body has ordered the ſum of 65,992,569 florins to be appropriated for particular ſervices of the current year.

VENICE.

The Venetian States are, it is ſaid, to be given to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, as his indemnity, and the territories in Germany, Saltzburg, Paſſau, and other diſtricts, which were to have been given to his Royal Highneſs, are to be united to the Auſtrian monarchy.

SWITZERLAND.

An article from Berne of the 24th ult. ſtates, that a diviſion of French troops was advancing into the Valais; and, that 10,000 men were expected in the Pays de Vaud. The Swiſs Senate have, at length, terminated their ſitting upon the Swiſs conſtitution; the Republic is declared one and indiviſible, and is divided into 21 Cantons. The Valais is among the number, but the French government ſeems determined to annex that country to France. The conduct of the French general in the Valais has produced conſiderable uneaſineſs; he has ordered part of the troops under his command to proceed as far as Aigle.

TURKEY.

An article from Conſtantinople, Jan. 21. ſays, that there remained in Egypt 7000 Engliſh troops, including Sepoys. The garriſon of Alexandria conſiſts of 2500 men. The remainder are at Damietta and Roſetta. Another article from the ſame place, dated Jan. 25. ſtates, that an embargo laid, by the Engliſh, on all the ſhips about to ſail with merchandize from Egypt, had given occaſion to much converſation there. An article of a later date ſays, the Engliſh troops ſtill continue to occupy Alexandria. By another letter from Conſtantinople, Jan. 8. we are informed, that ſome of the Egyptian Beys are meditating reſiſtance to the Grand Vizier, and that their oppoſition is likely to become formidable, from the diſpoſition of the inhabitants of the country, who are more attached to the government of the Beys than to that of the Porte.

INDIA.

A letter from Byjapome, dated Sept. 20, ſtates, that Dirga Sing had 200 men in arms, who had cauſed the greateſt alarm in thoſe parts, and laid many of the Ryots under contribution; and, in ſome places, in order to carry his meaſures into effect, had taken away the children of the principal Zemindars, who had been obliged to ranſom them at the moſt exorbitant rates. Accounts from Poonah ſtate, that the diſtrict of Boodhanna, which was ſometime ſince attacked and plundered by the Seich Gourdut Sing, has again been reduced by the Mahrattas by whom it has been a ſecond time almoſt entirely defolated; a vakeel having firſt been ſent demanding tribute, which the natives found it impoſſible to collect. The preſſing occaſions of Scindea for money have been ſo great, that many of the Southern provinces have been almoſt depopulated by the Mahratta army, in conſequence of their inability to anſwer to the extent of their exorbitant demands.

The

THE FRENCH COLONIES IN THE WEST INDIES

Have become, of late, a ſubject of importance. Since our laſt, the French fleet which ſailed from Breſt under Admiral Villaret, has arrived in the road to the Cape Town, St Domingo. He gives an account of his voyage, and they made Cape Samana in 46 days. The General in Chief, Le Clerc, in his letter dated February 10th, gives a detail of his operations ſubſequent to his landing, which was accompliſhed with great difficulty; and it ſeems probable, that the reſiſtance which Touſſaint and his adherents will oppoſe, muſt make the ſettlement of the iſland a difficult and a tedious operation. Some think that the oppoſition which the French forces have experienced in St Domingo is favourable to peace. Had Touſſaint ſubmitted to the army of Le Clerc, Bonaparte would have acquired a preponderance of power in the Weſt Indies, which would have increaſed his pretenſions at Amiens. It is certainly not unreaſonable to ſuppoſe that, for the firſt few weeks, the troops under Le Clerc will be to a certain degree ſucceſsful. While their ardour is unimpaired, and before they begin to feel the effects of the climate, they may be ſure to ſucceed in an action fought according to European tactics; but the obvious policy of Touſſaint will be to protract the deciſive conteſt as long as he can, which the ſituation of the country and the periodical rains will enable him to do. Touſſaint is deſcribed as an elderly man, ſhort, remarkably ill-looking, poſſeſſing talents not of the firſt rate; but he is allowed, at the ſame time to be a man of uncommon ſhrewdneſs and ſagacity, and has a conſiderable influence over the minds of his adherents. To the rebellious adherents of Touſſaint, Bonaparte has addreſſed the following

Proclamation.

The First Consul, to the Inhabitants of St Domingo.

Paris, Nov. 8. 1801.

"Inhabitants of St Domingo,

"Whatever may be your origin and colour, you are all Frenchmen, all free, all equal before God, and the Republic.

"France, like St Domingo, has been the prey of factions, and torn by civil and foreign war. But now all is changed. All nations have embraced the French, and ſworn to them peace and friendſhip. All the French are likewiſe reconciled to one another, and have ſworn to be friends and brothers. Come you alſo to embrace the French, and to gratify yourſelves with a ſight of your friends and brethren of Europe.

"Government ſends you Capt.-General Le Clerc; he leads with him great forces to protect you againſt your enemies, and againſt the enemies of the Republic.

"If it be ſaid to you, "theſe forces are deſtined to deprive you of your liberty," do you reply, "The Republic will not ſuffer it to be taken from us."

"Rally round your Captain-General. He brings you abundance and peace—rally round him. He who dares to ſeparate himſelf from the Capt.-General, is a traitor to his country, and the wrath of the Republic ſhall devour him, as the fire devours your dry canes.

(Signed) "BONAPARTE, Firſt Conſul
"H. B. MARET, Sec. of St."

LONDON.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, March 16.

The King has been pleaſed to grant the dignity of a Baron of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the Right Hon. George Lord Rivers, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, ſtile, and title of Baron Rivers, of Sudeley Caſtle, in the county of Glouceſter; with remainders to the Right Hon. Sir William Auguſtus Pitt, Knight of the Moſt Honourable order of the Bath, and General of his Majeſty's forces (brother of the ſaid George Lord Rivers), and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and to the iſſue male ſucceſſively of Peter Beckford, of Stapleton, in the county of Dorſet, Eſq. by Louiſa Beckford, his late wife, deceaſed (daughter of the ſaid George Lord Rivers), and to the heirs male of their reſpective bodies lawfully begotten.

Whitehall, March 20.

The King has been pleaſed to preſent the Rev. James Macqueen to the Church and Parith of North Uiſt, in the preſbytery and iſland of Uiſt, vacant by the death of the Rev. Allan Macqueen, late Miniſter there.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to preſent the Rev. John Macqueen to the Church and Parith of Gairloch, in the preſbytery of Lochcarron and county of Roſs, vacant by the death of the Rev. Donald Macintoſh, late Miniſter there.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to preſent the Rev. James Smith to the Church and Pariſh of Eymouth, in the preſbytery of Chirnſide and county of Berwick, vacant by the death of the Rev. George Todd, late Miniſter there.

And the Rev. Patrick M'Iſaac to the Church and Parith of Comrie, in the preſbytery of Auchterarder and county of Perth, vacant by the death of Mr M'Diarmed, late Miniſter there.

An order was received on Monday, Feb. 1ſt, at Portſmouth, to fit out ſeveral ſhips of war with all poſſible expedition; each ſhip is to take a number of troops on board, and to be victualled for four months. The ſhips are, the Texel 64, Alkmaar 56, Truſty 50, Ceres 32, and the Thiſbe 28 guns.

On March 1ſt, Lord Somerville's dinner was held at the Crown and Anchor tavern, his Lordſhip in the chair; after dinner, a number of loyal and conſtitutional toaſts were drank.

On Tueſday 2d, died at his ſeat at Woburn Abbey, in the 57th year of his age, Francis, Duke of Bedford, Marquis of Taviſtock, &c. His Grace, till about a fortnight before, had enjoyed an uninterrupted ſtate of health; when on a ſudden, he became ſo violently affected with a diſorder, termed by the faculty, a ſtrangulated hernia; that it was found neceſſary to call in the faculty, who performed an operation on his Grace, but without the hoped for ſucceſs. His Grace's character is deſcribed in the following manner by Dr Gregory of London, in a letter to the Right Honourable, the Earl of Buchan. "Perhaps, no man who ever occupied a public ſtation was ever equally regretted. The public now feel the worth of the much injured, and calumniated Duke of Bedford;—of a man who exiſted for the public; and whoſe little attention to himſelf, was the cauſe of his death: from one of the happieſt of tempers, his Grace had no ſuch thing as a private enemy; and his judgment was ſo ſound, that in public matters, he never committed a miſtake. His property and his exertions were devoted to the good of his country; and as he could not rectify, by his counſels, the errors of its government, he ſtrove by his induſtry, his genius, and activity, to avert its ruin, by directing the attention of the great, by his example, and the poor, by his encouragement to patriotic improvements in agriculture, and the arts. Perhaps, I may live to ſound publicly, the worth of this truly great man; and the talk will be pleaſing, though melancholy, where the voice of gratitude will harmonize with the tones of truth."

6. In conſequence of an expreſs which reached Torbay on Monday, Admiral Cornwallis ordered the Edgar, Excellent, Magnificent, Bellerophon, Robuſt, and Audacious, all of 74 guns, to be victualled and ſtored for five months, and to proceed immediately to ſea. Their deſtination is unknown. The wiſdom and activity of government, in taking theſe precautions, cannot be too highly praiſed.

About L. 150 have been raiſed by ſubſcription at Margate, for the relief of the families of ſome of the poor people who periſhed in the Margate hoy.

We are happy to learn, that her Royal Highneſs, the Ducheſs of York is receiving much benefit from the Bath waters. Though her health does not permit her to attend places of public amuſement, yet ſome of them derive conſiderable advantage from the patronage with which ſhe honours them.

15. Miſs Wilkes, the daughter of the celebrated John Wilkes Eſq; invited a large party yeſterday to her houſe, South Audley ſtreet, Grofvenor Square; but melancholy to relate, in the afternoon, ſhe was ſuddenly taken ill, and before ſix o'clock expired. Miſs Wilkes was a very amiable and accompliſhed lady, and poſſeſſed of a very handſome fortune.

We

We are happy to have it in our power to ſtate, that Lord Kenyon is rapidly recovering from his late ſevere indiſpoſition.

15. Henry Cock an attorney, for whoſe apprehenſion, a reward of L. 100 has been advertiſed, as having committed forgeries on the bank; was in conſequence of private information, apprehended near Cambridge, when he was returning from a hunting party; and early on Friday morning brought to the public office Bow ſtreet, where he underwent an examination before N. Bond Eſq; when he admitted he was the perſon deſcribed.

The ſpeedy execution of James Brook, (Thurſday morning) who was convicted at Hertford on Tueſday, will tend more to leſſen the crime of mail-robbing, than any other method whatever.

17. Mr D. Scott has reſolved to become the chief partner in his ſon's houſe in the city. The late Mr Lenox whoſe loſs is much lamented, has left property to the amount of L. 80,000 in Mr Scott's houſe, in which he was a partner.

Gantheaume's ſquadron, which paſſed the gut of Gibraltar ſome time ſince, has been ſeen ſteering its courſe to the Weſt Indies.

20. At the aſſizes, held at Wincheſter, 13 priſoners received ſentence of death. Lieut. Hewett of the navy was found guilty of defrauding government to a large amount, in the purchaſe of proviſions. Lieut Lutwidge was likewiſe found guilty of man-ſlaughter, in killing and flaying Thomas Fagan, ſeaman. He was ſentenced to pay a fine of L. 100, and to be impriſoned three months.

The 55th Regiment of Foot embarked on Wedneſday morning at Portſmouth, on board the Texel and Delft of 64 guns. The Ceres frigate is going to Cowes, to take more troops on board. The Weſt Indies are ſuppoſed to be their deſtination.

Admiral Totty has ſucceeded Admiral Duckworth in the command of the ſquadron on the Leeward Iſland ſtation. The latter has ſucceeded Lord H. Seymour on the Jamaica ſtation.

22. On Saturday, Capt. Gateſkell of the Cambrian Rangers, Aid-du-Camp to Gen. O'Hara, arrived at the Secretary of State's office, from Gibraltar, with the account of the death of that gallant veteran on the 21ſt ult., after an illneſs of ſix months. During which, he ſuffered the moſt excruciating tortures, from his wounds breaking out afreſh, and a dreadful ſtrangury which followed.

By his death there is alſo a vacancy in the 74th Regiment, of which he was Colonel. It is generally ſuppoſed, that the Duke of Kent will ſucceed to the vacant government of that important fortreſs.

23. At Nottingham aſſizes, Mary Voice was convicted of having poiſoned her infant child, and hanged on Tueſday.

SCOTLAND.

March 4. The Rev. Sydney Smith preached an elegant and appropriate ſermon on Sunday evening, in the New Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh, before a very genteel audience, for the benefit of that excellent inſtitution the Edinburgh Lying in Hoſpital. A handſome collection was received.

On Sunday night, about nine o'clock, as a gentleman was paſſing down Lady Stairs' cloſe, Edinburgh, and near the foot of it, he was attacked by two lads, and, as if by ſignal given, a number of others immediately joined them, who all abuſed and ſtruck him very ſeverely with bludgeons and with their fiſts. We underſtand that proceedings are adopted for a diſcovery of them.

Monday morning, the following felons broke out of Glaſgow jail, *George Rankine* and *Alexander Anderſon*, under ſentence of tranſportation, and *Allan Henderſon* and *John Smith*, who were to have been tried for theft at the enſuing Circuit Court there.

6. *Alarming accident.*—Laſt Sunday, the Lord's Supper having been diſpenſed in the Burgher Meeting-houſe at Newton, betwixt Melroſe and Jedburgh, it was more than uſually crowded, in the middle of the ſermon one of the galleries gave way. Providentially no lives were loſt, but many were conſiderably hurt, and one woman ſo ſeverely, that little hopes of her recovery are entertained. Matters were, however, at laſt got adjuſted, and the ſervice proceeded; although the miniſter, Mr Elder, was ſo much agitated as to be unable to finiſh his diſcourſe.

8. Friday the Magiſtrates ſentenced *Henry Moody* to Bridewell for two months, for throwing a bottle on the ſtage of the theatre.

11. The Univerſity of Edinburgh, have conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity upon the Rev. Mr James Crire, minister of the goſpel in the pariſh of Dalton, Dumfries-ſhire.

Lord Carrington, Preſident of the Board of Agriculture, has intimated to Mr Charles Ducat, farmer at Fullarton, Perthſhire, that a ſilver medal, with an appropriate inſcription, has been voted to him by the Hon. Board, for his eſſay on the beſt mode of cultivating and laying out ley grounds. Mr Ducat's ſucceſs as an improver and practical farmer entitles him to this mark of approbation.

— The Court of Seſſion roſe this day for the ſpring vacation.

Yeſterday the ſale of ſundry lots of ground, part of Bellevue, belonging to the city of Edinburgh, took place in the Council Chamber, when five of the lots were ſold from 12s. to 15s 9d. Sterling, per foot in front. The ſtables and other offices on the premiſſes were alſo ſold, and brought very high prices.

Monday there was a full meeting held in the Marchants' Hall, to conſider the plans of the intended canal, from the weſt country to Edinburgh. Different opinions prevailed with regard to the line of ground through which the canal was to be brought. The Hon. Henry Erſkine made a motion, which was unanimouſly agreed to, the ſubſtance of which was, that different ſubſcriptions ſhould be opened for the different plans propoſed, and the plan to be decided by the majority of ſubſcriptions.

The Society for Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in London, have offered premiums for the culture of hemp in Scotland.

This day the Rev. Mr Anderſon was admitted minister of the pariſh of College Church, in the room of the Rev. Mr Dickſon, tranſlated to the New North Church.

13th Laſt Sunday morning, between one and two o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the ſhop of Robert Duncan, Merchant in Cupar Fife; and we are ſorry to learn, that almoſt the whole of his ſhop and goods, were conſumed.

13th. Wedneſday laſt, about 3 in the morning, a young man going by South St David's Street, was attacked by a perſon of genteel appearance with a ſtick, who demanded his money and watch, or, in caſe of refuſal, his life, the young man, unwilling to part with his money, &c. putting himſelf in a poſture of defence, a ſevere ſcuffle enſued, which terminated in his favour; and he left his antagonist lying on the ſtreet much bruiſed.

Friday the Magiſtrates and Town Council of Glaſgow unanimouſly made choice of the Rev. Dr Ritchie of Kilwinning to fill the vacancy in St Andrew's Church there.

The Univerſity of Aberdeen have been pleaſed to confer on Alexander Stewart, Eſq. of the Hoſpital Staff, the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

15th Laſt Wedneſday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, while the the clerk was gone to breakfaſt, a counting-houſe near the Exchange, Glaſgow, was broken into, a deſk forced open, and about fifty ſhillings carried off, nothing elſe has yet been miſſed.

18th. On Thurſday laſt, an alarming fire broke out in the premiſes of Mr George Hogarth, farmer at Sunlaws Hill, in the neighbourhood of Kelſo: Owing to the violence of the wind, the barn-yard, barn, byres, cottages, &c. were entirely conſumed before aſſiſtance could be procured. The property is fortunately inſured in the Sun Fire Office.

20th. On Friday laſt, and early on Saturday morning, there were ſome very loud peals of thunder at Dundee, preceded by vivid flaſhes of lightning. Heavy ſhowers of hail fell at the ſame time.

His Majeſty has preſented the Rev. Dr John Trotter, Profeſſor of Hebrew in Divinity College of St Andrew's, to be Profeſſor of Church Hiſtory in that College, vacant by the death of Dr Charles Wilſon.

His Majeſty has alſo preſented the Rev. John Cook, Miniſter of Kilmany, to be Profeſſor of Hebrew in the College of St Andrew's, in room of Dr Trotter, promoted.

The Univerſity of St Andrew's have conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the Rev. J. Patoun, Fife.

Laſt

Laſt Monday evening, *Allan Henderſon*, one of the perſons who lately broke Glaſgow jail, was apprehended by three Countrymen between Falkirk and Carron, and lodged in the priſon of Stirling. The people who took him have applied for and will receive the reward of 20 guineas.

A new early potatoe, called the Chineſe Kidney, which is extremely prolific, and free from the curl, has been introduced into this country.

High Court of Juſticiary.

In the trial of *George Lindſay*, for the murder of John Allan, after reading the indictment, the pannel pleaded *Not Guilty*.

No objection was made to the relevancy of the libel, the pannel reſting his defence on having no premeditated malice.

It appeared from the evidence, that the deceaſed, who was a ſoldier in the 23d dragoons, and had been abſent from Edinburgh about eight years, came home on a furlough to ſee his friends about the end of December—That his furlough being nearly expired, he intended to have gone away on the 21ſt of January. On the 20th of that month, he received ſeveral letters to carry to the regiment, and went home to his father's houſe in Ponton Street, about eight at night. His ſiſter was looking out of a window, anxiouſly expecting his return; and, as he was coming up the ſtreet, ſhe ſaw the priſoner go into the entry which leads to her father's houſe, about a minute or two before Allan. The priſoner ſeemed rather the worſe of liquor. That when Allan came to the entry, he called out, "Who is there?" The priſoner ſaid, "Nobody." "Who is nobody?" was Allan's reply, when the priſoner knocked off his helmet, which was thrown out of the mouth of the entry, and while Allan was endeavouring to pick up his helmet, which was lying on the ground, the priſoner knocked him down, and got above him. Allan's father, mother, and ſiſter, came down ſtairs, and took him away with them, juſt as he was going to ſtrike the priſoner. During the ſcuffle in the entry, Allan had dirtied his regimental breeches, which put him rather in a paſſion. In about five minutes after, the priſoner came back to Allan's door, with a knife in his hand, ſwearing that he would ſtab the ſoldier. A neighbour, who lived next door, came out, and endeavoured to get the priſoner away, but he would not go, ſaying, "he would run Allan through before he went home," and ſtill continued knocking at the door. At laſt the door was opened, and Allan ſtepped forward to ſtrike the priſoner, who retired, but immediately ran forward, and ſtabbed Allan, firſt in the breaſt, and then in the groin.

Upon receiving the wounds, Allan ſprung back, and his father prevented him falling, and placed him in a chair, when he ſaid, "Father, I am ſtabbed to the heart—the fellow has got a knife." Allan's door was ſhut, and the priſoner and Aberdeen (the neighbour) left ſtruggling on the ſtair-head, when Aberdeen took the knife out of the priſoner's hand, who went down ſtairs and was taken home by a Mrs Patrick, who aſked him if he was hurt? He ſaid "No; but by God I have done for him?" In the mean time Allan was put to bed, and aſſiſtance ſent for; and about eleven o'clock his wounds were dreſſed by Meſſrs Farquharſon and Bell, ſurgeons, who declared, that tand a half in the groin was about an inch he wound in length, and, when they came to dreſs it, nearly 24 inches of the inteſtines were hanging out: that the wound in the breaſt was of leſs conſequence, as the knife had ſtruck on the ribs, otherwiſe it would have occaſioned inſtant death, being nearly oppoſite to the heart; and both theſe gentlemen declared, that Allan's death was occaſioned by the wound in the groin. Allan lived nine nights and eight days after receiving the wounds; and, about two hours before his death, he declared to his ſiſter, that the affair happened juſt as above deſcribed, but ſaid, he forgave the priſoner, and that he had never ſtruck him.

The priſoner was ſoon apprehended, and, before being put into jail, ſaid to one of the men who took him, he was "ſorry he had not killed him (Allan) on the ſpot." In his declaration before the Sheriff he admitted he had gone home for a knife, returned to Allan's houſe, and ſtabbed the ſoldier with it, who, he ſaid, had knocked him down, and hurt him. He alſo ſaid he was not drunk, but a little hearty.

Three

Three witneſſes were called in exculpation, but their evidence proved nothing but that the pannel had been drinking that day.

The Lord Advocate charged the Jury for the Crown, in a ſhort, candid, and humane ſpeech; as did Mr Jardine for the pannel, and diſplayed much ingenuity in his behalf. Lord Juſtice Clerk ſummed up the whole in an accurate manner; and, a little after four o'clock, the Jury were incloſed, and appointed to return their verdict next day at two o'clock.

Tueſday, the Jury returned their verdict, finding, by a great plurality of voices, the pannel *Guilty*; on which ſentence was pronounced, ordaining him to be hanged at the weſt end of the Tolbooth, on Wedneſday the 7th of April next, and his body to be delivered to Dr Alexander Munro to be diſſected, in terms of the act of Parliament to prevent murder.

The Lord Juſtice Clerk gave the pannel a very ſuitable and ſolemn exhortation before pronouncing ſentence, entreating him to make his peace with God, and repent of the heinous crime he had committed, as he could not poſſibly expect any mitigation of his ſentence.

Counſel for the Crown, the Lord Advocate and John Burnet, Eſq; Agent, Hugh Warrender, Eſq. For the pannel, John Jardine and Alexander Copeland, Eſqrs. Agent John Livingſton, Eſq.

Future Amuſements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

March 1. Macbeth—Review.
3. As You Like It—Paul and Virginia.
4. School for Scandal—Of Age To-morrow.
6. The Heir at Law—Inkle and Yarico.
8. Othello—The Review.
11. The Weſt Indian—Paul and Virginia.
13. The Suſpicious Huſband—Raymond and Agnes.
15. *Alfonſo*—The Review.
17. The Good Natured Man—Devil to Pay. (For the benefit of Mr Rock.)
18. *Alfonſo*—Of Age To-morrow.
March 20. Tempeſt—Follies of a Day. (For the benefit of Mr Mattocks.)
22. Wonder—Old Maid. (For the benefit of Miſs Biggs.)
24. Faſhionable Lover—Animal Magneriſm. (For the benefit of Mr Grant.)
26. *Alfonſo*—Follies of a Day.
27. Cure for the Heart Ache—Critic. (For the benefit of Mr Young.)
31. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Maid of the Mill. (For the benefit of Mr and Mrs Turpin.)

March 25.

There was a brilliant Aſſembly for the benefit of the Royal Infirmary, and Charity Workhouſe of Edinburgh,—under the Patronage of her Grace the Dutcheſs of Buccleugh,—the Counteſs of Dalkeith,—the Counteſs of Buchan,—the Counteſs of Balcarras,—Lady Grace Douglas, and Lady Helen Hall.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 27. At Liſnegar, Lieut.-Col. Baird, 1ſt battalion of the 62d regiment, to the Hon. Eſther Charlotte Tonſon, eldeſt daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Riverſdale.

March 4. In Mary-le-bonne-Church, G. D. Ferry, Eſq; to Lady Jane Halliday, widow of —— Halliday, Eſq; and ſiſter to the Earl of Dyſart.

11. At St Michael's, Baſiſhaw, Thomas Cadell, jun. Eſq. of Upper Charlottee-Street, Fitzroy-ſquare (ſon of Mr Alderman Cadell) to Miſs Smith, daughter of Robert Smith, Eſq; of Baſinghall-ſtreet.

17. James Graham, Eſq; Advocate, to Miſs Janet Graham, daughter of Richard Graham, Eſq; of Blatwood.

At Greenock, Walter W. Buchannan, M. D. of the city of New York, to Miſs Annabella Brownlie, of Glaſgow.

At Dumfries, Major Newall, late of the 62d regiment, to Miſs Jean M. Welſh Maxwell, of Steelſton, only daughter of the late William Welſh, Eſq; of Scarr.

At Glaſgow, the Rev. Mr Mathew Graham, miniſter in Johnſtone, to Miſs Margaret Simſon, daughter of the deceaſed Mr Robert Simſon, ſurgeon in Glaſgow.

At Plymouth, Daniel Eyre, Eſq; to Miſs P. B. Kinneer, ſecond daughter of Captain Kinneer, of the Royal Navy.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 22. Mrs Buchanan of Auchmacoy, a ſon.

24. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs Colonel Cameron of Locheil, a daughter.

28. The Lady of James Halden, Eſq; Lord Provoſt of Aberdeen, a ſon.

March 7. At Holland Houſe, the Lady of Lord Holland, a ſon.

8. The Lady of William Maxwell of Carſphen, Eſq; a ſon.

16. At Privy Gardens, Whitehall, Lady Sheffield, a ſon.

22. At Spot Houſe, Mrs Hay of Lawfield, a ſon.

At Greenock, Mrs Hutcheſon, wife of Mr David Hutcheſon, Sheriff-ſubſtitute of the county of Renfrew, a ſon.

In Pall Mall, Lady Stirling, a ſon.

DEATHS.

Feb. 8. At Edinburgh, Miſs Grace Bogle, after a long and teſtious illneſs, which ſhe ſuffered with moſt uncommon reſignation. She was daughter to Mr John Bogle of the family of Hutchiſon, near Glaſgow, and niece to the late William Earl of Monteath, who died in 1785. His Lordſhip ſucceeded in the dignity and titles of Monteath by Lordſhip's great-grand uncle, who died in 1694, and was inrolled at Hollyrood-houſe in the Peerage of Scotland in 1742.

— After a ſhort illneſs, the Rev Dr Wm Lochhart, miniſter of St Andrew's church, Glaſgow, in the 58th year of his age, and 33d of his miniſtry. While highly eſteemed and beloved by his congregation, the integrity of his private character, and unwearied aſſiduity in doing good, gained him the eſteem of all ranks, and endeared him in a particular manner to the poor and needy, who were the daily objects of his charity and benefience.

— At Perth, Hugh Fraſer, Eſq; Captain and Adjutant of the North Lowland Fencibles, much and juſtly regreted by a numerous military acquaintance. He was fifteen years Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 42d or Royal Highland Regiment, and ſerved with that corps during its many and long campaigns in America.

— At Beconſfield, Buckinghamſhire, John Turner, Eſq of Turnerhall, aged 77.

— At Glaſgow, Mrs Ann Lamont, ſpouſe of Mr Humphrey Colquhoun, merchant there.

10. At Clifton, near Briſtol, Mrs M'Lean of Coll.

11. At Blairhall, Mrs Ann Ronaldſon, widow of Andrew Ronaldſon, Eſq. of Blairhall.

— At London, Lieut. James M'Harg, of the 67th regiment, ſon of the deceaſed Mr Anthony M'Harg, writer in Ayr.

— At the Tower of London, Carington Paterſon, Eſq; youngeſt ſon of Colonel Paterſon, Commandant of the Royal Tower Invalids; an amiable young man, much and juſtly regretted.

Died, at Hornſey, William Lennox, Eſq. of Broadſtreet Buildings, London.

12. At Glaſgow, in the 69th year of his age, Mr John Maclauchlan, of Kilchoan.

13. At Dumfries, Mr Patrick M'Dowal, writer.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Denoon, widow of the late Rev. David Denoon, miniſter of Killearnan, Roſsſhire.

— At the Deanry Houſe, York, in the 88th year of his age, the very Rev. John Fountayne, D. D. and Dean of York.

— At Glaſgow, Mr William Millar, late of Newbury Port, New England.

— At Forglen Houſe, Mrs Grace Hay, widow of James Gordon, Eſq; of Badenſcoth, and daughter of the late Andrew Hay, Eſq; of Mountblairy.

15. At Aberdeen, Mr Alexander Mitchell, merchant.

— At Cutton, Major M'Niven, late of the 63d regiment of foot.

17. At Glaſgow, William French, Eſq; formerly Lord Provoſt of that city.

— In Harley Street, London, at an advanced age, Lady Anſtruther. She was wife to the late Sir John Anſtruther, and mother to the preſent Chief Juſtice of Bengal.

— At Greenhill, near Edinburgh, Mrs Euphemia Fortune, wife of Mr Alexander Fortune, late leather-merchant, Edinburgh.

— At Aberdeen, Mr Robert Innes, merchant.

— At Glaſgow, in the 80th year of his age, Mr Robert Strang, merchant.

At Newhall, near Aberdeen, William Barclay, Eſq; of Pittachop, late Captain in the 90th regiment.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ann Martin, wife of Mr Francis Metcalf, vintner.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Bruce, oulliner, widow of the late Mr Robert Bruce, writer.

— At London, George Innes, Eſq; late of Madras.

20. At Winchester Barracks, Captain Coll Lamont, of the gallant 42d regiment, he was interred in the Cathedral with military honours, much regreted by the whole regiment, as an old deſerving officer, he moſt ſincere friend.

— Mrs Campbell, Leith Terrace.

21. In his houſe, St John Street, Mr Thomas Gibſon, 7th ſon of Mr William Gibſon, merchant in Edinburgh.

21. In Frederick Street, Edinburgh, Miſs Williamina Deblie daughter of the late Richard Deblie, Eſq; of Muſſelburgh.

23. At Alloa, Mrs Blaw, mother-in-law to Patrick Begbie of Caſtlehill, Eſq.

24. James Heggie, Eſq; younger of Pitlelle.

— At Edinburgh, in the 66th year of her age, Mrs Henrietta Baillie.

25. At Bath, in the 74th year of her age, Mrs Susanna Gordon, ſiſter to the late Sir William Gordon, K. B.

— At Garvock, Mrs Graeme of Garvock.

26. At his houſe, in the New Road, Maryle Bourne, at an advanced period of life, Alexander Geddes, LL.D. a gentleman of great literary acquirements, liberality of ſentiment, and benevolence of heart. He was highly and juſtly eſteemed by a numerous circle of friends, with whom he lived in habits of intimacy, which enabled them to know his virtues and to appreciate his talents. His death will be deeply regretted by thoſe who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance, it will be more ſenſibly felt by merit in obſcurity, which he often relieved when in diſtreſs, and which he endeavoured as far, and perhaps farther than his fortune would permit, to patronize and bring forward to notice. The Doctor never recovered the ſhock which he received by the death of his patron and friend, the late Lord Pery.

— At Barſhaun, Mr Thomas Wilſon, merchant there.

— At Greenock, Mr Robert M'Conochy, grocer.

27. At Inveraray, William M'Kenzie, Eſq; Provoſt of Inveraray.

28. At Coleraine, in Ireland, in the 87th year of her age, Mrs Kennedy, ſiſter of Sir Archibald Edmonſtone of Duntreath Bart.

— At Aberdeen, Miſs Barbara Somerville, third daughter of the Rev. Mr Somerville, of Stirling.

March 1. At Strawberry-Hill, near Colompton, Devonſhire, the Right Hon. Charles Hervey, Earl of Mountrath, in the 78th year of his age.

— Mr James Murray of Daldowie, aged 87.

2. At Sholden Court, Herefordſhire, in the 81ſt year of his age, the Right Hon. John Lord Viſcount Bateman, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of that county.

5. At Dunbar, Mrs Jean Meekie, relict of the Rev. Mr Patrick Meik, late miniſter of Kinneil.

6. After a ſhort illneſs, aged 27, much regretted, Mr Dun, of the Theatre-Royal, York, highly reſpected as a performer, and a worthy man.

— At Auchterarder, the Rev. William Kemp, P. D. of the Univerſity of Cambridge.

10. Mrs Juliana Stevenſon, relict of Dr John Hope, Profeſſor of Botany in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

11. Mrs Mary Nisbet, relict of the Rev. Dr William Robertſon, Principal of the Univerſity of Edinburgh, aged 80 years.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Dundas, ſiſter to the deceaſed Robert Dundas, Eſq; of Arniſton, late Preſident of the Court of Seſſion.

— At Margate, James Hamilton, Eſq; only ſon of Col. Hamilton, late of the Coldſtream regiment of foot guards.

— At Delvine Houſe, Mrs Mackenzie, widow of the deceaſed John Mackenzie, Eſq; of Delvine, in the 80th year of her age.

At St George's Grenada, John Miller, Eſq; a reſpectable merchant, and univerſally eſteemed member of the community. He was a native of Port Glaſgow. His remains were attended to the grave by a numerous aſſemblage of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, and by the St George's regiment (in in which Mr Miller held the rank of Captain.) and were interred with military honours.

At Worceſter, aged 70, Mrs Johnſtone, wife of Dr Johnſtone of Worceſter, and mother of Dr Johnſtone of Birmingham.

At the Invalid Barracks, Dublin, Capt William Abercromby, of the invalids.

Haddington, March 27.

Beſt Wheat, 42s. Barley, 28s. 6d. Oats, 17s. Peaſe, 16s. Beans, 16s. per boll.

Edinburgh, March 26. Oat-meal, 1s. 1½d. Bear-meal, 1s. Peaſe-meal, 10d.

ERRATA

In the laſt Number of the Scots Magazine.

Page 104, right column, line 5th from the bottom, for 1802, read 1801.

For flood page 115, right column, line 9th from the bottom, read floes.—For receivek, line 8th, read received—For Winflew, line laſt, read Winflow.

For Winflew p. 116, left column, line 3d from top, read Winflow; line 13th, read alſo Winflow; line laſt, for mathematiccalcalculation, read mathematical calculation.

Page 117, right column, line 9th, for her read his, line 7th, for the read theſe.

Page 118, right column, line 19th from bottom, for Ludurg, read Ludwig.